THE HISTORIA MONASTICA OF THOMAS, BISHOP OF MARGA A.D. 840

EDITED BY E. A. WALLIS BUDGE LITT.D.

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THE BOOK OF GOVERNORS

BY

THOMAS, BISHOP OF MARGÂ

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THE BOOK OF GOVERNORS:

THE HISTORIA MONASTICA OF THOMAS BISHOP OF MARGÂ A. D. 840

EDITED FROM SYRIAC MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM AND OTHER LIBRARIES

BY

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VOL. I.

THE SYRIAC TEXT, INTRODUCTION ETC.

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PREFACE.

The object of the present work is to give in a convenient form the complete Syriac text of the "Book of Governors", together with an English translation and necessary notes.

The "Book of Governors", better known as the "Historia Monastica of Thomas of Margâ", was written in the Syriac language in the first half of the ninth century of our era. Its author Thomas was originally a monk in the famous Nestorian Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê, which was founded at the end of the sixth century by Jacob of Lâshôm, the modern Lasim near Kerkûk. Bêth ʿÂbhê was practically an offshoot of the "Great Monastery" of Mount Îzlâ near Nisibis, where the first Christian ascetics of Mesopotamia, under the direction of Mâr Awgîn of Clysma near Suez, established themselves in the early part of the fourth century. It was a building half fortress, half monastery, and it stood in a forest (hence the name Bêth ʿÂbhê, *i. e.*, "house of the forest") upon a mountain peak between two valleys on the right bank of the Great Zâb river. This monastery had been endowed with large estates and many possessions by several Persian noblemen, and

to it was given the proud title of the "King of Monasteries"; its society generally contained several members of noble Persian families. The monks of Bêth ʿÂbhê were renowned for their learning, and under the shadow of its walls the revision and re-arrangement of the "Ḥudhrâ" or Service-Book for all the Sundays of the Year were made, and the famous recension of the Syriac version of the "Paradise" of Palladius was completed. Attached to the monastery was a fine ecclesiastical library in which were preserved copies of histories and other works which are no longer extant. Four, if not five, of the Patriarchs of the Nestorian Church were educated at Bêth ʿÂbhê, and during the period of which we have any written record of its existence, *i. e.*, A.D., 595—850, at least one hundred of its sons became Bishops, Metropolitans, and Governors of Nestorian dioceses in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Persia, Armenia, Kurdistan and China.

Thomas, afterwards Bishop of Margâ and Metropolitan of Bêth Garmai, entered Bêth ʿÂbhê A. D. 832, and for a few years he acted as secretary to Abraham the Patriarch and Catholicus, who sat at Seleucia from A. D. 837 to 850. He was a diligent student of the accounts of the lives of famous Nestorian ascetics who had been educated in or connected with Bêth ʿÂbhê, and having acquired an intimate knowledge of all matters concerning their lives and triumphs while they lived there, and of the details of their subsequent careers, he was persuaded by the monks severally and collect-

ively, and especially by his friend ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ, to write a history of their monastery and of its past inmates. After many entreaties Thomas undertook the work, and by making use of histories which are no longer extant, and of the traditions which he collected from aged men who were then living in Margâ and other places, he produced a narrative which forms a history of Nestorian monasticism and asceticism in the countries east of the Tigris for nearly three hundred years, and which is also a most precious supplement to the history of the Nestorian Church during a period of its existence of which little is known. He describes at some length the occasions upon which the Nestorian Church came into contact or conflict with the Persian kings, and he casts some new light upon events of contemporary history. The dispersion of the monks from Mount Îzlâ, the mission of the Nestorian Patriarch to Heraclius, the apostasy of Sahdônâ, the stagnation of the Nestorian Church in the seventh century, the foundation of sixty schools and the introduction of church-music in Margâ, the conversion to Christianity of the peoples on the eastern and southern shores of the Caspian Sea, the missions of the Nestorian propaganda to southern Arabia, Persia and China, the decline of the Persian and the growth of the Arab power, *etc.*, are set forth with much clearness.

Like many Oriental writers Thomas is sparing in his use of dates, but his allusions to events, the periods of which are known, enable us to arrange a chronology of his monastery which is tolerably correct.

The geography of the Book of Governors is a difficult subject, chiefly because Thomas did not usually take the trouble to describe the positions of the villages and towns which he mentioned, assuming that his readers were well acquainted with them. In the map to this volume an attempt has been made to indicate roughly the position of many of the places mentioned therein, and this has been made possible chiefly by the help of the invaluable papers upon Mesopotamian and Persian geography by that illustrious Oriental scholar and traveller Sir H. C. Rawlinson, and by Prof. Hoffmann's *Auszüge aus Syrischen Akten Persischer Märtyrer*, Leipzig, 1880, in which the geography of the Nestorian dioceses is worked out with masterly ability. Many places mentioned by Thomas occur in no other book.

The Syriac text of the Book of Governors has been edited from four manuscripts, all of which agree in the general arrangement of the text and of its contents. The differences, be they true variant readings, or mis-spellings of words, or mistakes or omissions by the scribes, have been given at the foot of the text, and in no case has the text been altered without due notice of the fact being given. The peculiarities of the Nestorian system of vowel-points and punctuation and spelling have been reproduced from the MSS. as carefully as possible; emendations of the text and corrections of a few misprints are given in the notes to the translation.

The English translation has been made as literal

as possible, my chief aim being to reproduce what Thomas has said; new words or those of rare occurrence are discussed in the notes.

In the Introduction an attempt has been made to put together a series of facts concerning the origin and growth of Christian asceticism in Mesopotamia, which will, it is hoped, be useful to the student, for they bear directly upon the period which immediately precedes that with which Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, begins his history; a brief account of the founding of the Monastery of Rabban Hormuzd at Alḳôsh, based upon new information, has also been added. In places where the facts given by Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, could be advantageously supplemented, the text of contemporary letters by the Patriarch and Catholicus, Îshôʿ-yahbh III. of Adiabene has been given; his letters concerning the apostasy of Sahdônâ and the schism in the Persian Nestorian Church are of the first importance for the history of these events. They are also excellent examples of epistolary compositions in Syriac by a fluent and able writer, and linguistically they are of much value. The extracts from the Syriac version of the "Paradise" of Palladius explain Thomas' narrative, and form specimens of the contents of a work of which, so far as I know, nothing has hitherto been printed.

To Prof. Guidi of Rome, I am indebted for a collation of the Vatican MS. of the Book of Governors with the MS. B, and for marking the variants, and to Prof. Ugolini

of Rome for the copy from the Vatican MS. No. 157, foll. 52, 55, of part of a letter of Îshô'-yahbh III. concerning Sahdônâ the apostate. Prof. Hoffmann of Kiel has generously supplied me with a number of valuable notes upon points of history and geography and many suggestions concerning faulty readings of the text which I have most gratefully adopted. My thanks are also due to Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co. for undertaking the publication of this work, and to Mr. Drugulin of Leipzig and Dr. Chamizer for the care which they have taken in printing it.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

London, June 29, 1893.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE BOOK OF GOVERNORS.

The text of the "Book of Governors" by Thomas of Margâ as contained in this volume is edited from four MSS., indicated respectively by the letters A, B, C and Vat.

The MS. A belongs to the British Museum, where it is numbered Oriental 2,316. It was probably written in the early part of the XVIIth century, and consists of 182 paper leaves, measuring about $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $8\frac{1}{2}$. Each page is occupied by one column of writing, generally containing 26 lines. The MS. is stained and damaged by water in places, and the text at the corners of some of the pages has been rubbed away. The quires were originally twenty-four in number, and are signed with letters; the 1st, 9th, 12th, 13th, and 14th—18th are defective, and quire no. 2 is wanting. Leaves are wanting after folios 6, 16, 23, 93, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 117, 119, 126, 148 and 180, and in several pages there are lacunae of one, two and more lines. The volume is written in a fine, bold Nestorian hand, with numerous vowel-points. The headings of the chapters and their numbers are written in red ink, and the ornamental designs at the end of each of the six books of the *Historia Monastica* are in green, red and yellow.

The volume comprises:

1. The History of the Heads of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê. Foll. 1—148. Table of Contents. Fol. 1.

Book I. Fol. 5*a*. Chapters 3—16, 33, and 34 are wanting, and chapters 17, 25 and 32 are defective.

Book II. Fol. 17*a*. Chapter 11 is wanting.

Book III. Fol. 53*a*. This book is in two sections; the first contains the life of Mâr Bâbhai, and the second that of Mâr Mâran-ʿammeh. The metrical homily on Mâr Mâran-ʿammeh begins on fol. 69*b*.

Book IV. Fol. 77*b*. Chapter 19 is wanting.

Book V. Fol. 106*b*. Chapters 6, 7, 11 and 17 are wanting, and chapters 8, 9, 10, 12—16 are defective.

Book VI. Fol. 118*a*. This book is in two sections; the first contains the life of Mâr Cyprian, and the second that of Mâr Gabriel. In the first section chapters 2, 3, 4 and 5 are wanting, and chapters 1, 6 and 7 are defective; in the second section the second and last chapters are defective.

On fol. 148 the MS. ends abruptly with the words ܗܘ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܬ (see the printed text p. 407). On fol. 46*b* is written on the margin ܫܘܒ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܣܝܡܘܢܐ ; on fol. 54*b* (Book III. chap. 1) is the remark, ܫܘܒ ܟܬܒ ܟܬܒ ܕܒܝ ܐܝܬ ܕܒ ܕܒ ܐܝܬ ; on fol. 67*a* (Bk. III. chap. 8) is a verse of poetry (see the printed text p. 166); and on fol. 122*a* (Book VI. chap. 7) is written on the margin ܫܘܒ ܕܒ ܐܝܬ ܕܒ ܐܝܬ.

The following glosses occur: ܐܦܬܪܝܛ is explained by ܢܩܛ ܕܒ (fol. 25*a*); ܒܬܪ is explained by ܒܪ (fol. 25*a*); ܩܛܝܪ is explained by ܐܦܝ (fol. 45*b*); and ܒܪ and ܒܪ are explained by ܒܪ (fol. 178*b*).

2. The Introduction to a history of Martyrs—incomplete. Fol. 149*a*. Begins ܐܝܬ ܕܒ ܡܢ ܣܝܡܘܢܐ ܕܒ ܐܝܬ.

ܫܒܥ ܕܟܠܝ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܪܝ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܨܒܒܝ ܩܕܡ ܕܟܬܝܢ ܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܒܕ ܒܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܡܪ ܐܦܪܝܡ ܒܪ ܦܛܝܢ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܡܪ ܒܣܝܠ ܒܪ ܡܪܝ ܕܐܬܝ

"[Here] endeth, by the help of our Lord and by the sustaining of His power, this book which is called the 'Book of Governors', that is, the histories and noble acts and excellent stories concerning the holy men and solitaries who have lived in the holy Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê, [containing] the separate chapters of the books which set forth all the histories, which was composed by the pious man of God and spiritual philosopher, Mâr Thomas, Bishop of Margâ. May his prayers, and those of his master Mâr Jacob, and those of the saints whose triumphs he hath written down be a high wall [of defence] for all believers, but especially for the poor scribe, and for him that hath taken care for and hath paid for the copying of this spiritual work; and may the Lord God hold them worthy of the forgiveness of sins in the Day of Judgment, Amen."

"This book received ending and completion in the blessed month of Nîsân, on the thirteenth day, on the fifth day of the week, on the eve of the sixth [day] of the fast which is called '[The fast] of Lazarus',[1] in the year one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight of the birth of Christ our Lord. And to

[1] *I. e.*, the Thursday evening before Palm Sunday. The Greek Church celebrated the raising of Lazarus on the Saturday evening before Palm Sunday, but the Nestorians celebrate it on the Friday. For the "Saturday of Lazarus," or the "Saturday of the Resurrection of Lazarus" see Wright, *Catalogue of Syriac MSS. in the British Museum*, p. 162, no. 37; p. 168, nos. 88, 89; p. 170, no. 27; and for the "Friday of Lazarus" ܥܪܘܒܬܐ ܕܠܥܙܪ see Wright, *op. cit.*, p. 189, no. 49. Compare also Du Cange, *Glossarium*, coll. 781, 1314; Payne Smith, *Thes.*, 1963; and especially Hoffmann's exhaustive note on this subject in Feige, *Die Geschichte des Mâr ʿAbhdîshôʿ*, Kiel, 1890, p. 57.

God, the Lord of the universe, the Strengthener of our feebleness, and Sustainer of our weakness, be praise and confession and worship for ever and ever, Amen."

"It was written under [the shadow of] the Church of the triumphant martyr, the glorious man among the saints, the strenous athlete, Mâr Cyriacus,[1] which is [situated in] the blessed village of Tell Kêphê;[2] may its inhabitants be preserved from all harm by the prayers of him and his companions, yea and Amen."

"The priest Phransîs,[3] the man who is priest in name only, the most despicable and contemptible of all the human race, the son of Shamô,[4] the son of the deceased Phâghô of the family of Bêth-Dâbbesh, the man of Tell Kêphê, blackened and defiled these pages. It is not meet that his name should be mentioned in holy books because of the wickedness of his deeds and the abominableness of his manner of life, and he only maketh known his wretched name that he may pluck prayer for forgiveness from the mouth of pious readers. Prithee pray for him that he may be worthy

---

[1] The Church of Mâr Cyriacus is mentioned with that of the Virgin by Sachau, *Reise in Syrien und Mesopotamien*, p. 359.

[2] More correctly Tell Kêf. When Rich visited this village he found the ruins of seven churches here (see *Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan*, vol. ii. p. 103 ff.), but Sachau only mentions the Church of Mâr Cyriacus and the Church of Mart Maryam el-ʿadra (Mary the Virgin). According to Sachau (*Reise in Syrien*, p. 359) the place contains seven hundred well-built houses. I visited Tell Kêf in 1889 and 1890 and was very hospitably entreated by the priests.

[3] Perhaps "Francis" or a form of the Persian name فَرَّخ مِهْر mentioned in Bk. ii. chap. 32 (Syriac text, p. 109, l. 6).

[4] Hoffmann thinks that Shamô may be a *hypocoristicon* for شَمْس الدين.

of mercy at the last day; that he may stand with open face before the tribunal of the Creator; and that he may be placed in order in the series of the priests of the Lord Jesus, Amen."

"Blessed be God for ever and ever, and may His holy name be glorified from generation to generation for ever and ever, world without end."

The MS. C is on paper, and is in my possession. It was written in 1888, and consists of 316 paper leaves measuring $9\frac{1}{4}$ in., by $7\frac{1}{4}$. Each page is occupied by one column of writing, generally containing 19 lines. The quires are thirty-two in number, and are signed with letters. The volume is written in a small, clear Nestorian hand, with numerous vowel-points. The headings of the chapters and their numbers are written in red ink.

The volume contains the History of the Heads of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhe. Foll. 1—316.

The colophon reads:—"This book received ending and completion in the blessed month of the latter Kânôn, on the twenty-third day, on the Sabbath, on the eve of the third Sunday of Epiphany,[1] upon which day they sing the ܗܘܼܒ, "Come let us marvel", in the year one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight of the birth of Christ our Lord. And to God, the Lord of the universe, the Strengthener of our feebleness, and the Sustainer of our weakness, be praise and confession and worship for ever and ever, Amen. O reader, my master, pray for the sinful scribe Phransîs of Tell Kêf who is indued with the grade of the priesthood of

[1] The Gospel for the day is St. John 1. 29—40; see Brit. Mus. Egerton MS. No. 681, fol. 25*b*, col. 2.

Aaron. Blessed be God for ever, and praised be His holy name from generation to generation for ever and ever, world without end."

The MS. Vat. belongs to the Library of the Vatican,[1] for which it was acquired by Andrew Scandar, and bears the number CLXV. It was written in the latter half of the XVIIth century, and consists of 328 paper leaves, measuring about 8 in. by 6 in. Each page is occupied by one column of writing, generally containing 19 lines. The quires, which usually consist of five leaves, are thirty-two in number, and are signed with letters; the 22nd quire is signed ܟܒ instead of ܟܐ. The volume is written in a modern Nestorian hand, and generally speaking has few vowel-points.

The volume contains the History of the Heads of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê. Foll. 1—328.

"This book was finished on the sixth day (Friday[2]) of the Week of Summer [Sundays], after the Sunday [in which they sing the ܟܡܘܬܐ] "The life full of joys", in the blessed month Âbh (July), in the year one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four of the Greeks (=A. D. 1663)".

The other principal MSS. of the *Historia Monastica* of Thomas of Margâ preserved in Europe are:—

[1] For a description of this MS. see Assêmânî, *Bibliothecae Apostolicae Vaticanae*, tom. iii. p. 331ff.

[2] The ܟܡܘܬܐ for the first Sunday of the Week of Summer Sundays began with the words ܡܪܢ ܕܫܪܝܐ ; that for the second ܟܪ ܡܪ ; that for the third ܕܚܕܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ ; that for the fourth ܫܡܫܐ ܕܩܝܛܐ ; that for the fifth ܒܟܬܟ ܕܩܘܡ ; that for the sixth ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܒܟܪ ܕܩܘܡ and that for the seventh ܟܡܐ ܕܡܪܝ. See Brit. Mus. Egerton MS. No. 681, fol. 158*b*, col. 1. For the "seven Fridays of Summer" ܫܒܥ ܕܒܪܟܬܐ, see *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 383, No. 37.

1. A paper MS. in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris consisting of 307 leaves; it is incomplete, and the end of the work from Book VI. chap. 6 is wanting. It was copied from MS. No. CLXV in the Vatican Library, and was collated with two other MSS. (CCCLXXXI and CCCLXXXII) which contain the entire work of Thomas. See Zotenberg, *Catalogue des MSS. Syriaques*, p. 216, col. 2. No. 286.

2. The paper MSS. Nos. CCCLXXXI and CCCLXXXII (A. 124, and A. 125) in the Vatican Library; the former contains the first four books of Thomas's *History*, and the latter the last two. See Mai, *Scriptorum Veterum Nova Collectio*, tom. v. pp. 47, 48.

3. A paper MS. which forms No. 179 of the collection acquired for Berlin by Dr. Sachau; it was copied for him in 1882.

THOMAS, BISHOP OF MARGÂ.

Thomas, better known as "Thomas of Margâ", was the son of one Jacob, a native of the village of Bêth Shârônâye[1] which was situated in the diocese of Salâkh. This province was divided into two parts, Inner Salâkh and Outer Salâkh, and was under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan of Adiabene; Outer Salâkh was also called Salâkh dhĕ Narsê, or Salâkh dhĕ Babânes. Inner Salâkh was separated from Âdhôrbâijân by Mâr Mâran-'ammeh, and was placed under the jurisdiction

[1] Probably identical with the village of Shîrwân in the district of Shîrwân; see Hoffmann, *Auszüge*, p. 220.

of the Bishop of Salâkh, in the place of the province of Dêbhwâr which he had taken from under his dominion.[1] According to Thomas of Margâ[2] we may safely assume that Inner Salâkh lay on the border of Âdhôrbâîjân, and that it was identical with Salaḳ al-Audî; we are then also probably correct in placing the bishopric of Salâkh in the territory round about Rawandiz, between Jebel el-Ḳandîl and the mountains which divide Persia from Turkey, that is to say about thirty or forty miles N. E. of Ḥazza or Irbîl (Arbela), and about eighty miles N. E. of Môṣul, the town on the right bank of the Tigris exactly opposite the mounds of Kouyunjik and Nebi Yûnus, which mark the site of Nineveh. The village of Bêth Shârônâyê, or Bêth Sherwânâyê, was situated in Inner Salâkh, and together with Bêth Nĕwâ,[3] Bêth Wark, or Bêth Warek,[4] Gôlâi,[5] and other villages, formed the home of the *Shahrîghân*, a class of wealthy hereditary, landed proprietors, "who, although they were nominally Christians, made confession that Christ was an ordinary man, and said, 'He was as one of the Prophets'".[6] In ancient days there lived in this district a number of these noblemen who professed the religion of the Magians. Nowhere in the Book of Governors does Thomas give the family name of his father, and we cannot therefore decide whether he was descended from a Persian family or not; it is, however, both possible and probable that he was. There is no doubt that his father's ancestors dwelt among heathen, for Thomas tells us that they had a

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 316.
[2] See Hoffmann, *Auszüge*, p. 245.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 308.
[4] See Vol. ii. p. 309.
[5] See Vol. ii. p. 243.
[6] See Vol. ii. p. 310.

tradition that there were people living in the villages round about them who worshipped a magnificent tree which they called the "King of the forest",[1] because of a demon which appeared in it. Of the rank and position of Thomas's parents we also know nothing, but as Thomas became Bishop of Margâ, and as his brother Theodosius attained the dignity of Catholicus, we shall probably be right in assuming that they were the sons of parents of some wealth and standing, and that their family formed a part of that section of the inhabitants of Salâkh who in ancient times were Magians and who had embraced Christianity, and who had struggled to build and to maintain churches for the worship of Christ.

The exact date of the birth of Thomas is unknown, but as he himself tells us that he came to the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê when a youth (ܥܠܡܐ), in the 217th year of the Hijra, *i. e.*, A. D. 832, he must have been born after the beginning of the ninth century. In Book I. chap. 31, of his Book of Governors, and in other places, Thomas tells us that he used to act as secretary to Mâr Abraham,[2] the Catholicus and Patriarch who sat from A. D. 837 to 850. Mâr Abraham was originally a monk in Bêth ʿÂbhê, and he afterwards became Abbot of that monastery; when he went down to Seleucia to occupy the patriarchal throne he took Thomas with him. Here Thomas performed his duties satisfactorily, and a few years later he was appointed Bishop of Margâ by his friend and patron the Patriarch Mâr Abraham. Within a very few years Thomas was raised by Mâr Abraham to the dignity of Metropolitan of

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 242. [2] See Vol. ii. pp. 103, 448, 462.

Bêth Garmai, a large and important church-province,[1] and it was in this capacity that he was present in 852[2] at the ordination of his brother Theodosius, who had been appointed Bishop of al-Anbâr by Sabhr-Ishô, and later Metropolitan of Gundê-Shâbhôr.

Of the date of the death of Thomas, nothing is known.

THE BOOK OF GOVERNORS AND ITS PLAN AND CONTENTS.

The Book of Governors is the largest and most important of the works which were written by Thomas, Bishop of Margâ and Metropolitan of Bêth Garmai, and as all the existing MSS. of the work agree in their arrangement of chapters and general contents we may

[1] For its extent and boundaries see Hoffmann, *Auszüge*, p. 253f.

[2] The authority for these statement is 'Amr ibn-Mattai; see Assemânî, *B. O.*, iii. 1. p. 210. ثاداسيوس من باجرمى واسامه سبريشوع اسقفاً على الانبار ونقله الى مطرنه جنديسابور ۞ Compare also وحضر اسيامید ثاداسيوس توما مطران باجرمى ۞ Theodosius was thrown into prison by the Khalîfa Mutawakkil because of an accusation brought against him by Sergius the physician, who said that he was perpetually sending ambassadors with information to the Byzantine Greeks. Theodosius was afterwards examined and was asked to deny the truth of this statement upon oath, but he declined to take the oath on the ground that his law did not permit him to swear, whereupon he was taken back to prison. Theodosius remained three years in prison; he lived two years after he was liberated, and died in October A. D. 858, and was buried in the Monastery of Kĕlîl-Îshô'. See Bar-Hebraeus, *Chron. Eccles.*, ii. coll. 194, 198.

conclude that it has come down to us in the form in which it left the hands of its author. In one place Thomas records that he has written accounts of certain saints in "another book",[1] but it would seem that this work, which is no longer extant, unless a copy exists in some remote village in the mountains between Môṣul and Urmî, was merely a supplement to the Book of Governors, and not a composition of the length and importance of that of which the complete text is now published for the first time. It is evident too that Thomas considered the Book of Governors to be the most important of his writings, for beyond this solitary allusion to "another book" he makes no mention whatever of any other work by him, and all his references and quotations are made to chapters in the Book of Governors. His homily upon Mâr Mâran-ʿammeh, written in three hundred and seventy-eight lines in dodecasyllabic metre, is included in the third section of the Book of Governors, and as the words "Here endeth the third book" follow at the end, it is clear that its position is not accidental. That so able and learned a writer as Thomas, who flourished at a period notorious for its paucity of authors, both Nestorian and Jacobite, should have limited himself to the production of the Book of Governors, the Metrical Homily upon Mâr Mâran-ʿammeh, and the other work referred to above, is incredible; nevertheless other writings by him are unknown, and none of the enquiries which I made of priests and scribes at Môṣul and in the villages round about, elicited any information on this matter.

The composition of the Book of Governors must

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 655.

have extended over a period of several years. We know from Thomas himself that when he entered Bêth ʿÂbhê in 832, none of his lives of the holy men of that house had been written,[1] and as he tells us several times[2] that he obtained the information which he is giving from Mâr Abraham while he acted as secretary to him, the Book of Governors could not have been finished before Thomas was appointed Bishop of Margâ. As Thomas is described as "Bishop of Margâ" in the title of his work, and not as "Metropolitan of Bêth Garmai", it is tolerably certain that it was completed, and that copies of it were in the hands of the scribes, before Mâr Abraham raised him to the latter dignity, which must, however, have taken place not later than 850, for in that year the Patriarch died.

The Book of Governors occupies an unique position in Syriac literature, and it fully deserves the veneration with which it has been and is still regarded by all classes of Nestorians to whom it is known. It must not be classed with compendious works like the "Chronicle" and "Ecclesiastical History" of Bar-Hebraeus, or with the ordinary "Lives of the Saints", in which the writer's only care is to exalt at every cost the characters of the saints, and to revel in narratives of miraculous events[3] and visions, or with the smaller histories of monasteries and their founders, which are frequently characterized by narrowness of mind and party spirit. Thomas was a monk in the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê,

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 266. [2] See Vol. ii. pp. 480, 477, 497.

[3] For miracles recorded by Thomas see especially pp. 243, 260, 305, and 647—655. That he believed in the appearance of angels and devils in bodily forms seems certain from pp. 84, 319, 404, *etc.*

and he shows great love for that house throughout his work. He was moved to write the histories of its holy men by the admiration which he felt for them and for their stern lives, and although in the course of his work he loses no opportunity of recording any fact which redounds to the glory of his house or to the praise of its past inmates, he is at the same time anxious to record the noble deeds of other ascetics in the countries round about Margâ, and wherever possible to give full and trustworthy accounts of matters which had a bearing upon the history of the Nestorian Church generally. A perusal of the Book of Governors will show that Bêth ʿÂbhê was no ordinary monastery, and that its inmates were often as famous for their high social position as for their asceticism and learning. Many of the monks and ascetics therein belonged to noble Persian and Arab families, and the far-reaching influence of its sons who had gone forth into all parts of Armenia, Kurdistan, Babylonia, Arabia, Persia, and even into remote China, gave that house a reputation which must have eclipsed that of all others during the period of its greatest glory. The glory of the monks of the Scete desert and of the Egyptian solitaries and ascetics of the Thebaïd was greatly enhanced by the sympathetic history of Palladius, Bishop of Hellenopolis, who traversed all Egypt, from Alexandria on the Mediterranean sea-coast in the north to rocky Syene in the south, in quest of materials for his work; and there is no doubt that Thomas of Margâ's ambition was to write a lasting memorial of the learned and ascetic band of monks of his beloved Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê which should be similar in every respect to the "Paradise" of Palladius. From his earliest youth the

traditions of the wonderful things which Rabban Mâr Îshô'-zĕkhâ, Bishop of Salâkh, had wrought in that country had been instilled into him,[1] and having come to Bêth ʿÂbhê he used to listen to the histories of certain of its past inmates, and by reason of the fervour which burned in him, he never failed to make enquiries concerning them, and endeavoured to learn about each one of them from the old men who were to be found there.[2] We may be certain from the general accuracy of his work that he kept careful notes of these traditions, and that whenever he met aged monks from other monasteries, or visited districts where Nestorian monasteries existed, he lost no opportunity of correcting his facts or of supplementing them with new matter obtained as far as possible at first hand.[3] The library of Bêth ʿÂbhê contained a large collection of books, many of which had been bequeathed by pious benefactors,[4] and his frequent quotations prove that Thomas made good use of them. With one book especially he was well acquainted, I mean the redaction of the "Paradise" of Palladius, made by ʿĂnân-Îshôʿ in the second half of the seventh century of our era. This learned monk was originally an inmate of the Great Monastery of Mount Îzlâ near Nisibis, and as his mind was continually fixed upon the lives and works of the ascetic fathers, he determined to visit Jerusalem and the Scete desert, where "he learned concerning all the manner of the lives of the ascetic fathers, whose histories and questions are written in books, and concerning their dwellings,

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 267.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 266.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 462.
[4] See Vol. ii. pp. 174, 179, 239, 282, 299.

and the places in which they lived".[1] Having returned from Egypt he came to his old monastery, but soon after he left it on account of the dissensions which were taking place there, and came to Bêth ʿÂbhê where he devoted himself to study. His fame for learning became so great that when the Patriarch Îshô-yahbh III. wished to have the 'Ḥudhrâ', or Service-book for the whole year, drawn up, he selected ʿĂnân-Îshôʿ for the work. In addition to this he wrote a book upon philosophical divisions and definitions, a treatise upon the difficult words which occur in the writings of the fathers, and a work upon the different pronunciation and meaning of words which are spelt with the same letters. At the request of the Patriarch George, who sat from A.D. 661 to 680, he undertook to redact the "Book of Fathers", *i. e.*, the "Paradise" of Palladius, and the example of his work and his personality as exhibited in it so affected Thomas that in speaking of him he says, "the love of him is very dear and sweet to me",[2] and, "being inflamed by love for him I have written down his honourable memorial among the histories of the holy men who were his fellow-workers and associates".[3] ʿĂnân-Îshôʿs work consisted of six hundred chapters divided into fifteen books,[4] in each of which were fifteen sections, four hundred and thirty chapters upon general matters, and a large number of chapters which he neither numbered nor arranged in any definite order. He divided all these chapters into two volumes; in the first were the histories of ascetics compiled by Palladius and Jerome, and in the second were the

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 175.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 177.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 192.
[4] See Vol. ii. p. 190.

narratives of the Fathers and the 'Questions' which he himself had collected. The "Paradise" of Palladius must have been known in eastern monasteries long before ʿĂnân-Îshôʿ undertook to edit, revise it and add to it, nevertheless it was ʿĂnân-Îshôʿs redaction of it which was "handed down and received in all the monasteries of the East", and Thomas says that "the fathers everywhere praise his ability and applaud his work". It was this redaction which Thomas knew thoroughly, it was from the "Questions"[1] in the second volume that he made so many quotations, and it was its concise and easy arrangement which influenced Thomas in the ordering of his own book. Making the necessary allowance for differences of climate and racial characteristics, there is scarcely an account of the life of a holy man

[1] The following are specimens of the 'Questions' asked by a 'brother', and answered by an 'old man'. Who is the pure monk? He who is remote from the delights of his body, and who rejoiceth in the love of his neighbours in the love of God; for as long as need ruleth in the soul, the expansion of the soul is produced. With what can we overcome desire? By the remembrance of the good things of the Spirit. If the desire for the good things which are to come doth not annul [that for] the things which are here, a man cannot overcome desire. How doth a man go forth from the world? By forsaking the happiness of his desire and by running as much as he is able in the fulfilment of the commandments; he that doeth thus shall not fall. By what is love made manifest? By the fulfilment of works, by the meditation of the spirit, and by the knowledge of belief. What are works? The keeping of the commandments of the Lord, and purity of the inner man, together with the labour of the outer man. What is remoteness from the world? The mind which overcometh the lust of the body. For if the body be not trampled down by the desire for endurance a man cannot conquer in his strife.

at Scete which does not find its counterpart in that of an ascetic at Bêth ʿÂbhê; and when we consider that the monasticism of Mesopotamia and the surrounding countries was derived directly from that of Scete and of the deserts of the Red Sea and of the Thebäid it is clear that it could not be otherwise. The monks and ascetics of Egypt found their historian in Palladius, and a true and enduring memorial of those of Bêth ʿÂbhê has been handed down to us by Thomas, Bishop of Margâ.

From several notices scattered throughout the Book of Governors we may obtain an idea of the plan and system of the work and how it came to be written. For many years before Thomas began to write the histories of the holy men of Bêth ʿÂbhê he had been accustomed to rehearse them before a fellow-monk called ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ, who on hearing them entreated Thomas to put them in writing to prevent their falling into oblivion. For many years Thomas declined to do this, and urged by way of excuse that the Catholic Church abounded in histories of holy men, and that a work on this subject by him was unnecessary; he also pleaded "inexperience of speech". ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ refused to accept these excuses, and whenever Thomas touched upon the histories of holy men of Bêth ʿÂbhê in conversation, he renewed his pleadings for a collected history of them; after Thomas had left Bêth ʿÂbhê ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ sent "many-lined epistles" to him repeating his request. At length the gentle water of his entreaty softened the clay of Thomas's understanding,[1] and by the united entreaties of Abhd-Îshôʿ (who came speci-

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 18.

ally to the monastery where Thomas lived to urge them), of Rabban Paul, and of the congregation of monks of Bêth ʿÂbhê, he undertook the work, attributing all their earnestness in the matter to the Divine Will. That Thomas fully appreciated the difficulties of his task we may learn from one of his remarks in the second book,[1] wherein he tells ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ that for many years he could not be persuaded to write down the histories which he had been accustomed to sow in his ears, because such work entails "severe labours", and cessation from daily duties, and the constant urging of the mind to make it bring into remembrance the things which have been stored up in it for a long time. Thomas began his task with the intention of writing the histories of the holy men of Bêth ʿÂbhê only, but[2] in the course of the work he found that in order to give his narrative historical sequence it was necessary to add to it accounts of some famous men who had not lived in that monastery.[3] Moreover, he felt bound to include in it the lengthy histories of Mâr Mâran-ʿammeh, Bishop of Adiabene, and of Bâbhai the Musician, which he wrote at the special request of Mâr Ḥasân, "the member of Christ", and son of Mâr Sabhr-Îshôʿ, Governor of Adiabene and Âthôr.[4] Thomas intended as far as possible to write an original work, but he states in his 'Apology' that although he will turn aside from the writings of others, yet wherever it is necessary he will add the record and narrative of others, in order to piece together and to harmonize the histories, and also such repetitions as show forth the style and manner

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 263.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 286.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 83.
[4] See Vol. ii. p. 286.

of the lives of the holy men. The histories which he records are of two classes:—(i) those which he found scattered here and there in the narratives of others, and in the ecclesiastical histories of ancient authors,[1] and (ii) those which did not exist in writing, and which were neither inscribed in works specially devoted to them, nor in other places, and which he learned from the aged men[2] who were to be found in Bêth ʿÂbhê while he lived there, and from other belief-worthy men from other monasteries. In short, Thomas was obliged to have recourse to written narratives for certain data, but like Palladius he added to these a series of facts of general importance which they had omitted to describe, together with many forgotten unwritten traditions: "and since", he says, "in the stories which are my own I do not repeat untrue things, I shew forth the trustworthiness of theirs."[3] As, however, other historians have omitted certain matters at their discretion, Thomas warns the reader that he claims the right to do the same.[4] To preserve a strictly chronological order in the arrangement of his histories Thomas finds a matter of no small difficulty, and he entreats the reader not to blame him when he finds that "one narrative is in advance of its correct position, and another is after it. For not all narratives will admit of being written down in chronological order, lest peradventure the root of history being severed, the narrative should lean to one side, and become like an animal which trieth to walk upon two of its four legs, a thing which it is not in any way possible to do."[5] And a little

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 21.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 377.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 21.
[4] See Vol. ii. p. 83.
[5] See Vol. ii. p. 217.

farther back[1] addressing ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ, to whom he dedicates his work, Thomas says, "Now although the order of the narratives of our work is destroyed and they do not possess the chronological sequence which it was expected they should possess, nevertheless according to my own opinion and according to the historical tradition which I have received from my fathers, I have preserved the order of the times, and of those who lived in them. And even if one person should be placed a little too late, and another a little too early, this is not a matter for blame and reproach, inasmuch as thy wisdom, O ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ, did entreat me to go round the whole circle of the ascetics who have lived in this monastery and through all the mass of their histories, and to bring them to light before thee."

At the very outset Thomas disclaims any wish to write a history of miracles,[2] his intention being to set down in writing only such things as are accepted by discreet and prudent men, always provided that they are not prejudicial to the truth in any particular. The credibility of the things which Thomas relates must, he thinks, rest with the reader and be dependent upon his faith, for "all things which have been, and which are, and which shall be, inasmuch as we have not been spectators of them, we must accept the saying concerning them in faith, for without it no single one of the things which are related, without seeing could we accept.[3] Those who have themselves laboured in the virtues of holy men, and have participated in the smallest degree in the great joy which is bestowed upon

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 213.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 24.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 23.

prosperous toilers in the ascetic life, possess from within a firm conviction concerning these things, inasmuch as experience has taught them that these things which are stated are true."[1]

Although Thomas never loses an opportunity of praising monks and the profession of the ascetic life, he likewise when truth requires never shrinks from recording events which would certainly provoke adverse criticism on the part of the scoffer or unbeliever. Thus he gives a long and apparently just account of the circumstances which gave rise to the expulsion of the monks who lived in the outer cells of the Monastery of Îzlâ, and had married wives,[2] and of the causes which led to the departure of Jacob[3] the founder of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê; and although these things reflected no credit upon any of the principal movers in the matter Thomas tells the truth concerning them in plain, unmistakeable language. Another instance of his fairness is his care to record the history of the nun who after having "led the life of holy angels for forty years, fell through the working of Satan."[4] The deceit practised by certain members of the Church in raising Gregory of Seleucia to the dignity of Catholicus instead of Gregory, Metropolitan of Nisibis, as Khusrau had commanded; the quarrels which took place between Îshôʿ-yahbh III. and the monks of Bêth Âbhê; the schism in the Persian Nestorian Church caused by Simon, Metropolitan of Rew-Ardashîr and Ḳaṭar, who refused obedience to Îshôʿ-yahbh as his diocesan; the heresy of the Mĕṣallĕyânê or monks who, refusing to

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 23.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 53.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 59.
[4] See Vol. ii. p. 74.

labour with their hands, professed to be able to obtain the salvation of their souls by prayer alone; the conversion of Sahdônâ to the doctrine of the Jacobites, etc., are described with an impartiality which is very unusual in a work like the Book of Governors.

It has been stated above that Thomas modelled his own work after the manner of that of Palladius, and it is clear that he was indebted to it for his knowledge of the lives of the principal ascetics of the deserts of Egypt. From his quotations, however, we see that he was well acquainted with all the principal Nestorian writers upon the ascetic life, and that he must have had access to Syriac translations of works—for there is no evidence that Thomas knew Greek—containing traditions not commonly found. Among the traditions may be mentioned those which assert that Manasseh "established[1] in the holy temple an idol with four faces" ܐܬܩ ܕܐܪܒܥ ܦܓܝܢ ܒܚܕ ܒܗܝܟܠ ܩܕܫܐ; and that Plato built for himself "a cell in the heart of the wilderness, beyond the habitation of man, and that he took the covenant of the blessed Moses, and meditated on the verse, 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is One', for three years, until God the Lord of all saw his toil and trouble and granted His mercy unto him, and he wrote saying, 'The God of the Jews is one in nature, and three in Persons', and behold this composition on His similarity of nature and unity, and on the Trinity of Persons and their attributes is in the books of the Church."[2] Usually Thomas gives his authority for every quotation; the greater number of those to which no names are

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 58.

[2] See Vol. ii. 532.

attached are to be found in the "Questions of the Fathers."

The version of the Scriptures used by Thomas was the Pĕshîṭtâ, and his quotations from it are generally made with such care that we may assume that he did not rely entirely upon his memory. A quotation made by him from St. Matthew's Gospel (xxviii. 19, 20) has, however, an interesting variant,[1] for we read, "and behold I am with you all the days in which the world maintaineth the course of its generations" ܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܥܡܟܘܢ ܟܠ ܝܘܡܝܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܗܢ ܩܝܡ ܕܪܗܛ ܕܥܠܡܐ; here ܕܪܗܛ ܕܥܠܡܐ is the equivalent of the words ܩܝܡ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ[2] in the Pĕshîṭtâ=ἕως τῆς συντελείας τοῦ αἰῶνος.

The Book of Governors is divided into six sections, in which there are 35, 44, 14, 25, 17 and 18 chapters respectively. The first section begins with the history of the founding of the Monastery of Mount Îzlâ at the beginning of the VIth century, and ends with an account of the murder of Khusrau A.D. 628; and the second section treats of events which took place between 630 and 754, *i. e.*, of the period of the greatest wealth and glory of Bêth ʿÂbhê. The third section records the lives of Bâbhai the musician and founder of schools, and of Mâran-ʿammeh, Metropolitan of Adiabene, which were written at the request of Mâr Ḥasân, a wealthy Persian noble; Bâbhai and Mâran-ʿammeh flourished in the middle of the VIIIth century; at the end of the third section the wonderful deeds of Mâran-

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 26.

[2] Compare the reading in *Evangeliarium hierosolymitanum*, ed. Lagarde, p. 318 ܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܥܡ ܟܘܢ ܟܠ ܝܘܡ ܐ ܕܥܠܡ ܗܢ ܩܝܡ ܕܥܠܡ ܕܥܠܡ.

ammeh are recounted in a poem of four hundred and sixteen lines. The fourth section deals chiefly with the lives of Rabban Îshoʿ-yahbh and of Mâr Cyriacus, heads of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê; these distinguished ascetics lived in the VIIIth century. The fifth section contains the lives of Shûbhḥâl-Îshoʿ, Yahbhlâhâ and Ḳardagh his brother, Elijah, Bishop of Môḳân and Narses, Bishop of Shennâ; the sixth section is devoted to the lives of Rabban Cyprian, and Gabriel the Abbot of the Monastery of Bîrtâ, in the country of Margâ, and to a general summary of the names of the ascetics who flourished in other parts of Margâ.

THE MONASTERY OF BÊTH ʿÂBHÊ.

The exact situation of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê is unknown, but it is quite clear that it must have stood in the mountains at a short distance from the Upper or Great Zâb, on its right bank, for when Basṭôhmagh the Persian nobleman and friend of Jacob, the founder of Bêth ʿÂbhê, went to visit him, he rode from his estate of Bêth Zîwâ, which lay on the left bank, and crossed the river by the King's Bridge, and passing by the village of Eṣtwân so came to Bêth ʿÂbhê.[1] The monastery was built in the mountains to the south of Ḥerpâ in Saphsâphâ under Mount Niphates,[2] about sixty or seventy miles to the N. E. of Môṣul, and it is probable that a town or village also called Bêth ʿÂbhê was situated near it. The country in its immediate neighbourhood seems not to have been suitable for growing fruit or vegetables which required

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 84.

[2] See *B. O.*, ii. p. 420; and Vol. ii. p. 153.

much heat, for Thomas particularly mentions that Rabban Ezekiel, who founded the monastery called after his name, used to send to Bêth ʿÂbhê "fruits and any good things which were not to be found here". On the other hand it enjoyed a milder climate than Dâsen, the district which extends from Dâ'ûdîjâ along to the Upper Zâb, for Thomas tells us that when Mâr Abraham of Bêth Rabban Zĕkhâ-Îshôʿ became an old man, he left his monastery on account of the cold and came to live at Bêth ʿÂbhê.[2] Like the ancient monasteries in the mountains near Nisibis, and the Monastery of Rabban Hormuzd near Alḳôsh, and the Monastery of Rabban Mâr Mattai on Jebel Maklûb, it must have stood some considerable way up in the mountains. Unlike many Nestorian monasteries, however, it enjoyed the great advantage of having near it a spring of water which flowed by a channel into a tank near the monastery buildings;[3] thus the monks were able to obtain fresh water daily, and had no need to collect rain water in stone cisterns hewn out of the rock. From two passages[4] in the Book of Governors we are able to see that the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê was built upon a mountain peak between two valleys; in one flowed the river Zâb and in the other some tributary thereof. On one occasion, probably in the spring of the year (*i. e.*, February and March), when the snows on the mountains melt, and torrents of water pour themselves into every channel leading to the Tigris, both valleys were flooded, and the water rose and

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 103. [2] See Vol. ii. p. 214.

[3] For the account of the monk who opened the channel in order to lead water to his olive tree, see Vol. ii. p. 426.

[4] See Vol. ii. pp. 83, 404.

threatened to sweep away the monastery buildings; at this moment Rabban Jacob went forth and by his miraculous power he adjured the flood until its waters abated. These two valleys are also mentioned in the account of the vision which Abbâ Îshô'-dâdh saw when he was going up from the monastery to "his cell which was situated on the top of the ridge of the mountain which is between two valleys, to the right as thou goest up to the head of the spring, and opposite to the fortress which is called the "Little".[1] From this it is clear that the Zâb flowed on the eastern side of the monastery and it is probable that the Little Fortress was on the other side of the river. The mountain whereon Bêth 'Âbhê stood must have been well wooded, hence the name of the monastery Bêth 'Âbhê, ܒܝܬ ܥܒܐ "the house in the forest."[2]

The exact date when Bêth 'Âbhê was founded is unknown. It is usually assumed (upon the authority of Thomas, Bishop of Margâ), that it was established by Rabban Jacob, who was originally a monk in the Monastery of Mount Îzlâ, and who was born at Lâshôm, a village on the great road from Bagdad to Môṣul about thirty miles south of Kerkûk, in the middle of the sixth century of our era. Assemânî thought that Bêth 'Âbhê was founded by Rabban Bar-ḥadh-bhĕ-shabbâ, who, when Rabban Jacob came to him on his way to Bêth 'Âbhê, went with him to that monastery, and also tarried with him there until he was established as head therein.[3] It is difficult to under-

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 404.

[2] ܒܝܬ ܥܒܐ renders בֵּית יַעַר and בֵּית־הַיָּעַר in 1 Kings vii. 2, and Isaiah xxii. 8.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 69.

stand why Thomas says nothing about the earlier foundation, if it existed. In the life of Rabban Hormizd it is said that after he had lived in the Monastery of Bar-ʿIdtâ for thirty-nine years he decided to depart from thence, and that he communicated his decision to a pious monk called Abraham, who had lived in the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê[1] for thirteen years before he came to the Monastery of Bar-ʿIdtâ.[2] The Monastery of Rabban Hormizd was consecrated by "the Patriarch Tômarṣâ the Second", of whom the lists of Patriarchs say nothing, for they only mention *one* Tômarṣâ or Tamûzâ who sat from A. D. 384—392. Now Rabban Hormizd died at the age of eighty-seven years, having lived in his own monastery for twenty-two years—for he finished building it when he was sixty-five years of age—and in the Monastery of Bar-ʿIdtâ for thirty-nine years, and in the Monastery of Rîshâ for six years. From these facts it is clear that if the Monastery of Rabban Hormizd was consecrated by the Patriarch Tômarṣâ, the saint must have been living at the Monastery of Bar-ʿIdtâ in the middle of the fourth century; and as his friend Abraham had lived at the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê for thirteen years before he came to the Monastery of Bar-ʿIdtâ it follows that the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê must have existed at that early date, and that it flourished contemporaneously with the Monastery of Mâr Awgîn near Nisibis, and with the Monastery of Rîsḥâ, which was one of the oldest monastic foundations in the country round about Nineveh. This, however, is impossible, for it is a notorious

[1] ܒܝܬ ܥܒܗܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܥܒܗܐ.

[2] See *infra*, 'Rabban Hormizd and his Monastery.'

fact that Christian monasticism was first introduced into Mesopotamia by Mâr Awgîn the Egyptian, who forsook his occupation as a pearl fisher in his native place on the "island of Clysma" near the modern Suez, and went to live at the Monastery of Pachomius in Egypt. After a short time he departed for Mesopotamia, and built a monastery in the mountains near Nisibis. The period of this saint's life is well known, for he was a friend of James of Nisibis, he watched the siege of Nisibis by Sapor, and in his days the Emperor Constantine died; Mâr Awgîn himself died A. D. 362, being an old man. It must be remembered that Saint Anthony, the founder of Egyptian monasticism, did not die until A. D. 356, and it is not credible that the Monasteries of Rabban Bar ʿIdtâ and Bêth ʿÂbhê were flourishing institutions before that date; moreover, if Bêth ʿÂbhê had existed in the fourth century the fact would certainly have been known to Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, and we have sufficient experience of his desire to relate matters which redound to the glory of his monastery to know that he would never have omitted to place before us the facts which would prove that Bêth ʿÂbhê was not only the "King of Monasteries",[1] but also that it was one of the most ancient. That Bêth ʿÂbhê was an older foundation than Rabban Hormizd is almost certain, and that some form of monastic life was led by monks there before the arrival of Jacob of Lâshôm is also nearly certain; it is very doubtful, however, if the foundation of Rabban Hormizd is older than the latter part of the sixth century, if as old.

The Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê is also mentioned

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 212.

in a very interesting collection of ecclesiastical histories from which Prof. Guidi has published some extracts,[1] but the notice is not sufficiently definite to help us in assigning an exact date to the founding of Bêth ʿÂbhê. After recording the capture of Dârâ in the fourteenth year of Khusrau, and certain particulars concerning the period in the history of the Nestorian Church when it was without a patriarch, and concerning Jazdîn the "advocate of the Church", the writer says ܗܘ ܒܗܝܢ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܡܪ ܒܒܗܝ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܥܠ ܐܪܙܐ (ܗܘ ܕܡܠܟ ܒܗ ܒܬܪ ܡܪ ܪܒܢ ܡܪ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܕܟܫܟܪ)[4] ܘܣܓܝܐ ܐܚܢ ܕܢܚ ܡܢ ܗܘ ܡܢܐ ܕܝܘܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܪ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܕܒܢܐ ܠܗ ܠܒܝܬ ܥܒܕ ܒܝܬ ܥܒܐ ܘܡܪ ܐܠܝܐ ܕܒܢܐ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܢܙܚܐ[5] ܥܠ ܦܪܬ ܕܓܪܐ ܒܩܪܒ ܒܝܬ ܚܘܪܬܐ ܕܥܒܪܝܐ[6] ܘܡܪ ܒܒܗܝ ܒܪ ܢܨܝܒ[ܢ]ܥܐ ܗܘ ܕܢܚ ܒܚܝܐ ܕܛܒܘܬܐ.

"Now in those days Mâr Bâbhai of Îzlâ (who ruled that monastery after[3] Rabban Mâr Abraham of Kashkar),[4] and many toiling brethren who went forth from that monastery, I mean Mâr Jacob who founded the monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê, and Mâr Elijah who built a monastery[5] on the bank of the Tigris near the Hebrew Fortress,[6] and Mâr Bâbhai bar-Nĕsibh[n]âyê, were shining brightly with the life of excellence".

About the date when Jacob of Lâshôm first came

[1] *Un Nuovo Testo Siriaco sulla storia degli ultimi Sassanidi* (Tiré des Actes du 8e Congrès International des Orientalistes, tenu en 1889 à Stockholm et à Christiania).

[2] Guidi's emendation of ܕܚܕ for ܕܚ is certainly correct.

[3] This is a mistake, for Dâdh-Îshôʿ succeeded Abraham as head of Îzlâ; see Vol. ii. p. 42.

[4] See Vol. ii. p. 37. [5] *I. e.*, دير السعيد near Môṣul.

[6] See Vol. ii. pp. 337, 368, and 461.

to Bêth ʿÂbhê there is no doubt, for Rabban Îshôʿ-zĕkhâ, Rabban Bar ʿIdtâ and Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, all agree in saying that he arrived there in the fifth year of the reign of Khusrau, *i. e.*, A. D. 595 or 596.

The Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê consisted of a church and of a number of buildings which were gathered close around it. In these buildings certain rooms were set apart for the kitchen and other domestic offices, for the refectory and "common-room" of the brethren, for the library, for the entertainment of strangers, etc. A special "cell" was reserved for the use of the head of the monastery. It is impossible to form any exact idea of the size of the church of Bêth ʿÂbhê, and our only information concerning the building itself is derived from the allusions to it made by Thomas, Bishop of Margâ. During the lifetime of Rabban Jacob, that is at the end of the sixth century, the monastery contained eighty men,[1] and it is hardly likely that the church would be a large one; judging by the churches of monasteries which I have seen in the East the rough dimensions would be 70 feet×50 feet. In the days of Îshôʿ-yahbh III., *i.e.*, about A. D. 650, when the number of monks had risen to three hundred,[2] it was found necessary to build a new church, and it seems unlikely that this work would have been undertaken unless the old church had fallen into ruin or had become too small for the use of the community. The ܒܝܥܬܐ or church first built at Bêth ʿÂbhê was of clay and unbaked brick, and during the life-time of Rabban Jacob it was once almost swept away by a flood which filled both valleys and threatened to destroy it.[3] The constant

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 101.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 131.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 83.

wear and tear of the walls by wind and weather, and the unsettling action of the river floods each spring upon the foundations induced the monks to build their second church in another place.

The second church at Bêth ʿÂbhê was built by Îshôʿ-yahbh III., the Patriarch and Catholicus, and son of Basṭôhmagh of Kuphlânâ the friend of Rabban Jacob the founder (or re-founder) of the monastery, soon after he became Catholicus, *i. e.*, between 647—657. Thomas describes it as a "splendid temple" and built at "great expense",[1] and Mâr Sabhr-Îshôʿ, Metropolitan Bishop of Bêth Garmai, and Mâr George, Metropolitan of Adiabene, and all the Bishops of Âthôr and Adiabene were present at its consecration. About a century later this second church had fallen into decay and "had become old through the lapse of years",[2] and Îshôʿ-yahbh the head of the monastery, a kinsman and namesake of Îshôʿ-yahbh III., the Catholicus, determined to pull it down and to build one of lime in its place. He seems to have set about the work in an able manner, for having gathered together workmen and hewers of stone, he took them to a quarry in the mountain of Dĕbhar Ḥephtôn near the Zâb, and showed them where to hew the stone. He next made rafts for transporting to the foot of the mountain the blocks of limestone intended for building the great buttress on the side of the rock upon which the new church was to stand, and he carried them on the backs of mules and donkeys to the site of the church. He then burned the limestone and pounded it into lime, and collected stones and burned bricks. Having removed

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 121.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 396.

the altar and the coffins and bodies of the holy men who were buried in the martyrium to the library, he began to pull down the "wide and massive old walls",[1] which had been built of stiff clay brought from Ḥadhattâ, a town on the left bank of the Tigris, a little below the mouth of the Upper or Great Zâb. When the monks of Bêth Âbhe saw their church being pulled down they murmured greatly against Îshôʿ-yahbh and offered the keenest opposition to his work, and to add to his troubles at this critical juncture the governor of Môṣul, "a greedy and avaricious man", fined the monastery fifteen thousand pieces of silver, a sum equal to about £375 of our money. Thomas tells us that Îshôʿ-yahbh begun to build in "difficult times", and for monks to do such a thing in such times was a sure sign to the Muḥammadan ruler of Môṣul that they had more money than they knew what to do with, and he therefore acted in the usual manner. Meanwhile the work was going on, and the walls were rising, and the day fixed for the payment of the builder drew nigh; the first contract was for seven thousand *zûzê*, a sum equal to about £175 of our money and Îshôʿ-yahbh had not the wherewithal to pay. By a miracle, however, the money was produced, and when Îshôʿ-yahbh paid it to the builder he made a second contract for the completion of the work which was estimated to cost thirteen thousand *zûzê*, *i. e.*, about £325 of our money. This large sum was paid in a most providential manner,[2] and the rebuilding of the church was completed. Îshôʿ-yahbh waited for a year so that the foundations and walls might settle, and then he put on the roof. He

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 400.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 410.

had the intention of building the porter's lodge and the general buildings of the monastery with stones and lime, but unfortunately, he died on the second Friday after the Easter following the completion of his work.

Each of the three churches of Bêth ʿÂbhê must have had a flat roof, above which rose either rectangular projections or domes, and each must have been lighted from windows cut high up in the walls.

As no plans or detailed descriptions of these churches have come down to us we are obliged to have recourse to the allusions to the various parts of them scattered through the work of Thomas of Margâ, and to the descriptions[1] of churches of monasteries now standing, to obtain an idea of their internal divisions and arrangements. The church of a monastery was oriented to the east, and contained three main divisions in its longitudinal base. At the extreme east end stood the altar,[2] بَجِحْشَ or قُدْمَةَ, raised upon a step or steps, which was approached from the حَبْمَ—بَتَحِ=κόγχη—βῆμα; this part of the church was kept closed by means of the "gates of the κόγχη" دِبَتَحِ دَبَتَحِ and the vail مَنْكَ=βῆλα, *velum*. Strictly speaking, the بَتَحِ was the circular projection from the east wall of the church in which the altar stood, and the حَبْمَ was the space which was raised above the rest of the floor of the church to the height of three steps and by which the بَتَحِ was approached[3]; we may see, however, that the word بَتَحِ included both places, for the doors which led to the حَبْمَ are called دَدَتَحِ دِبَتَحِ and not دَدَتَحِ

[1] See Badger, The *Nestorians*, vol. I., p. 94ff.; and Petermann, *Reisen*, t. ii. p. 317.

[2] And upon the altar stood a cross; see Bk. V. chap. 15, Vol. ii. p. 543.

[3] Compare مَعَحَكَ دِمِ حَبْ كَمَتَحِ Bk. V. chap. 15, Vol. ii. p. 543.

ܕܒܝܬ. Above the "gates of the ܦܬܚܐ" stood the ܦܪܣܐ *i. e.*, φράκτης, or screen. The ܡܕܒܚܐ portion of the church was approached by three steps called ܕܪܓܐ ܕܦܬܚܐ, and on each side of them was the bench-shaped wall called ܒܝܡܐ[1]=κατάστρωμα.

Below the ܡܕܒܚܐ was the ܗܝܟܠ, *i.e.*, ναός, which was set apart for the performance of choral services by the monks, and into which the laity were not allowed to enter. In the ܗܝܟܠ stood two lecterns; from that on the south side the ܣܕܪܐ, or extract from the Old Testament or from the Acts of the Apostles, was read by the deacon, and from that on the north the ܐܓܪܐ, or extract from the Epistles of St. Paul, by the sub-deacon. The ܗܝܟܠ, or place of the choir of the monastery,[2] or chancel, was raised the height of one step above the remaining portion of the floor at the west end of the church, (like the ancient Σωλεα),[3] and was divided from it by gates (=πύλαι ὡραῖαι), over which curtains ܦܬܚ ܗܝܟܠ were hung.

Below the ܗܝܟܠ, in that portion of the church called by the Greeks πνόναος, sat the male portion of the laity, and on the south or north side, or on both, but separated from the πρόναος by a lattice or grating, was the ܒܝܬ ܢܫܐ or place set apart for women.[4]

In the south-east corner, in the ܡܕܒܚܐ, stood a

[1] See Vol. ii. pp. 342, 544.

[2] A part of the ܗܝܟܠ, or all of it, probably formed the ܒܝܬ ܩܘܕܫܐ or "place of the service" of Thomas of Margâ; see the Syriac text p. 312, l. 8, and Vol. ii. p. 551. That it must have been near the ܒܝܬ ܣܗܕܐ or martyrium we know from Bk. VI. chap. 7 (Vol. ii. p. 621).

[3] See Du Cange, *Glossarium*, col. 1513.

[4] In the larger churches the women also sat in galleries;

smaller altar dedicated to some saint, and close by stood the font; in or near this corner was the ܒܝܬ ܡܥܡܕܢܐ or place of baptism. In the north-east corner was a chamber called ܒܝܬ ܩܕܝܫܐ "house of the saints", or ܒܝܬ ܣܗܕܐ "house of the martyrs", where the monks were buried; a door on its west side led into the ܒܝܬ ܣܘܦܪܐ or place where the after-supper service was said. The martyrium of Bêth ʿÂbhê contained a casket in which were preserved the relics of some of the Apostles which Îshôʿyahbh III. had stolen from Antioch,[1] and in it were buried five metropolitans and eighteen bishops.[2] When Îshôʿyahbh III. built the second church at Bêth ʿÂbhê their bodies were not disturbed, but when his namesake built the third church a century later they were removed to the library temporarily.

In front of the church was a portico ܣܗܕܐ, *i. e.*, στόα which usually extended along the entire length of the front of the church; the space between the pillars or supports of its roof was called ܒܝܬ ܣܗܕܐ, "the place of pillars", and the portion of the church immediately inside the west wall was called ܒܝܬ ܫܡܫܝ, or the place where the office for the night was sung.[3]

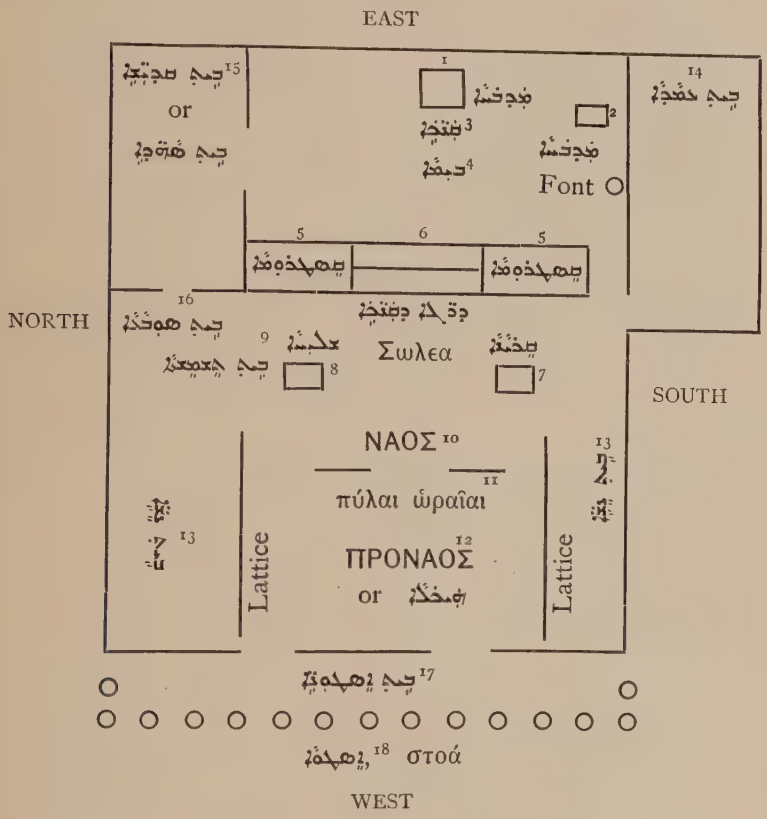
The plan of the arrangement of the various parts of an ancient Nestorian Church will be better understood from the following rough plan.[4]

compare κατηχούμενα γυναικίνης Du Cange, *Glossarium*, col. 621.

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 127. [2] See Vol. ii. p. 238.

[3] The positions of these places are indicated by Thomas, who tells us that as Rabban Cyriacus was going into the portico from the temple, and as Sergius was going into the temple from the colonnade, they met each other in the "place of the watchers" *i. e.*, ܒܝܬ ܢܛܘܪܐ. See Vol. ii. p. 431.

[4] An excellent account of oriental ecclesiastical architecture



1 Altar raised on steps or platform. 2 Altar dedicated to some saint. 3 The apse, κόγχη. 4 The *bîmâ*. 5 Bench-like wall, κατάστρωμα. 6 The steps of the apse. 7 The lectern from which the extracts from the Old Testament or Acts are read. 8 The lectern from which the extracts from St. Paul's Epistles are read. 9 The place where certain services were performed. 10 The naos, chancel, or choir of the monks. 11 The naos gates. 12 The *haiklâ* or 'temple' where the male portion of the laity sit. 13 The place set apart for women. 14 The place of baptism. 15 The martyrium. 16 The place where compline was said. 17 The colonnade. 18 The portico.

by Brockhaus will be found in Herzog, *Encyklopädie für Protestantische Theologie und Kirche*, under the heading **Baukunst**, Vol. ii. Leipzig, 1878.

About the middle of the seventh century the altar of Bêth ʿÂbhê was dressed with cloths which had been specially woven for the purpose in the island of Dîrên in the Persian Gulf by the command of George the Catholicus,[1] and in the days of Timothy the Catholicus (A. D. 780—820), the monastery received a gift of curtains for the choir, vestments, *etc.*, which had been specially woven in Gîlân and Dailôm for Mâr Shubhḥâl-Îshôʿ who was originally a monk at Bêth ʿÂbhê. This zealous man had been carrying on the Nestorian propaganda among the heathen living in the mountainous districts near the Caspian Sea, and was returning to his beloved monastery laden with gifts, "and everything which befitted the honour of his monastery",[2] when he was set upon by robbers and murdered.

Of the internal decoration or ornament of the church of Bêth Âbhê we know nothing, but it is very probable that the interior of the first church was quite plain; whether the wealthy Îshôʿ-yahbh III. brought back from Asia Minor pictures for the second church which he built or not is an open question. The modern Nestorian churches are, in my opinion, greatly disfigured by the bad oleographs of saints which are hung about the walls.

The congregation of monks was summoned to the church by the sacristan by the sound of a board struck, and this means of assembling the monks was also used on all

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 188. [2] See Vol. ii. p. 484.

[3] Some interesting descriptions of modern Nestorian churches are given by Perkins, *A Residence of Eight Years in Persia*, p. 177; Southgate, *Narrative of a Tour through Armenia, Kurdistan, Persia and Mesopotamia*, vol. ii. p. 235; and Smith and Dwight, *Researches in Armenia*, vol. ii. p. 210.

special occasions, as for instance when Mâr Elijah exposed the monks who had been living with their wives in the outer cells of the monastery,[1] and when the Catholicus Ṣĕlîbhâ-zĕkhâ attempted to steal the Evangeliarium set with gold and precious stones from the monastery.[2] The order for striking the board was, however, only to be given by the head of the monastery.[3]

The daily services in the church were seven in number, and the monks were careful to imitate the Psalmist who said,

> "Seven times a day do I praise thee,
> "Because of thy righteous judgments".[4]

The principal times of prayer were just before sunset, at dusk, at midnight, at day-break, and in the morning; the recluses and ascetics considered it to be their duty to pray always. At the services extracts from the Old and New Testaments were read; collects were said, and hymns, anthems and responsories were sung.[5] The Psalter was divided into a number of *Cathismata*[6] or ܩܛܘܣܡܐ a certain number of which were sung each day. At Bêth ʿÂbhê particular attention was paid to the singing, and several of its inmates were famous for their fine voices and for their knowledge of music. At the consecration of the second church at Bêth ʿÂbhê a young man called Jacob of Bêth Nûhâdhrâ was sent up to the ܒܡܐ *i. e.*, βῆμα, or raised portion of the church before the altar, to sing the psalms for the day, and his sweet

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 55.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 229.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 55.
[4] Psalm cxix. 164.
[5] Badger, *Nestorians*, vol. ii. p. 23.
[6] See Vol. ii. p. 292.

voice and fine singing so attracted the attention of a learned doctor, who had gone out to the porch to meditate upon the points of his discourse, that he was afterwards fain to confess that all the thoughts which he wished to gather together had been driven out of his mind.[1] When Îshôʿ-yahbh III. was Metropolitan of Arbela and wished to draw up in order the Canons of the Ḥudhrâ or service book, he was obliged to send to Bêth ʿÂbhê to obtain the help of ʿĂnân-Îshôʿ because he found that he alone possessed in a sufficient measure the art of literary composition and a good knowledge of music.[2] To these two able monks of Bêth Âbhêʿ the Nestorian Church owes the arrangement of its "Cycle"[3] of services for every Sunday in the year, and for Lent and for the Fast of Nineveh, which has remained in use with comparatively little alteration until the present day. The condition of the services in the days of Îshôʿ-yahbh III. must have been very low, and no systematic arrangement of hymns and anthems seems to have existed; it is possible that he obtained new ideas on these subjects when he visited the churches at Antioch and Apamea, and that on his return to his diocese he endeavoured to introduce a system of choral services resembling that which was in use in the Byzantine churches.[4] But if the services of the church were in a relaxed and confused condition in the days of Îshôʿ-yahbh III., their state was worse

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 120.

[2] See Vol. ii. pp. 177, 189. [3] ܣܝܘܡ.

[4] On the origin of church poetry and music see the valuable work of Krumbacher, *Geschichte der Byzantinischen Litteratur*, Munich, 1891, pp. 288, 323 ff.

when Bâbhai the musician took them in hand; this man was of commanding stature and fine presence, and had a "high, sweet voice like a trumpet".[1] He lived in the early part of the eighth century and was a native of Gĕbhîltâ, a town situated on the east bank of the Tigris, about eighteen miles from Karḥ Sâmarrâ on the road to Môṣul. The condition of the musical portions of the services was deplorable: all the tunes, melodies, airs, musical signs and accents (?), the final clauses of the prayers, the "stations" in the Psalms, the responses and anthems were confounded.[2] Each country and town and monastery and school had its own tunes and sang them in its own way, and if a teacher or a scholar happened to be away from his own school he was obliged to stand silent like an ignorant man. In those days the people were like the Jews when they were in Babylon, for they did not know how to perform the praises of the Lord.[3] Into this confusion Mâr Bâbhai, who must have been endowed with considerable musical talent, infused order, and he succeeded in making the nobles of the districts round about provide money to found and maintain at least twenty-four schools,[4] wherein the pupils were especially taught to perform the musical portions of the services of the Church in a careful and accurate manner. Every six months he made an inspection of each school and took care that the teaching and discipline were not relaxed; his method of teaching became so famous that it was called the "musical system of Rabban Bâbhai". Notwithstanding all the care and attention which Bâbhai

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 289.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 293.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 290.
[4] See Vol. ii. p. 296.

had given to the musical education of scholars within a very few years the effect of his labour had disappeared and his teaching was forgotten. Even in the well-kept Monastery of Bêth Âbhê the standard of musical learning was sinking very low, and one night Mâr Cyriacus had a vision[1] in the refectory in which it was shown to him that his monastery, which was at that period flourishing with wise and understanding men, and teachers, and expositors, should be brought low and humbled in everything, until the time when on account of the ignorance of the monks, it would be necessary to hire men to sing the nocturns and the other musical portions of the service, and to revise and arrange the tunes with refrains which were sung to the psalms and hymns. And this state of things actually came to pass, for the monks of Bêth ʿÂbhê were at length obliged to hire Solomon, surnamed Mâhdî, of Bêth Garmai, and Bâʿûth to teach the brethren how to read the service-books, and how to sing the hymns and responses, and also how to sing the hymns of consolation which were to be sung at the vigils of the dead. It is difficult to understand why the singing of the services in the churches of towns and villages should have become poor, for the clergy were permanent, and there were excellent male voices in each congregation with which a good choir could be formed, as any one who listens to the singing in such a church as that of Tell-Kêf near Môṣul will understand. With the monasteries, however, it was different. The voices available for the choir must usually have been chosen from among the young men who were serving their

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 445.

three years' probation in the monastery; at the end of their period they would depart to their separate cells, and their places might or might not be satisfactorily filled. The habits of the ascetic life were not calculated to promote good singing, and unless the vacancies in the choir could be filled from the novices the music of the services must necessarily suffer. Without some strong and energetic outside influence it was morally impossible for good singing to be maintained in any Oriental monastery for a length of time.

One of the most interesting portions of Bêth ʿÂbhê must have been the Library, ܒܝܬ ܣܦܪܐ, of the Monastery; we have, unfortunately, no list of the books which were preserved there, but we may gain some idea of its contents from the allusions to it made by Thomas, Bishop of Margâ. That it would contain copies of the Old and New Testaments (some of them being probably written upon vellum), and Psalters and Service-Books of all kinds is only to be expected, but this would not be at the beginning of its formation. The first gift of a book to the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê was made by Shamṭâ the son of "Yazdîn (or Yezdîn), the tax-gatherer", the "advocate of the Church, like Constantine and Theodosius, who built churches and monasteries in all the world, who was more beloved by Khusrau than was Joseph in the eyes of Pharaoh, from which cause he was renowned and famous in the kingdoms of the Greeks and Persians, and of whom it is said that he sent every morning regularly one thousand staters to the king".[1] When Khusrau had built his convent in honour of his Greek wife Shîrîn, "the Christian woman",[2]

[1] For the text see Guidi, *Un Nuovo Testo*, p. 17.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 80.

he sent Shamṭâ, the son of Yazdîn, to the city of Edessa to bring from thence copies of the Scriptures, and Prayer Books, and Lectionaries to place in it. On his return with these he also brought back as a gift for Rabban Jacob of Bêth ʿÂbhê a large Service Book from which Rabban Jacob with his own hands made a number of copies for use in his monastery; and Thomas relates that in the greater number of them might be found written, "Mâr Shamṭâ, the son of Yazdîn, the prince of believers, gave this service book".[1] From this it appears that these copies existed in Thomas's days. Many of the books in the Library were written in the Great Monastery of Mâr Abraham at Îzlâ near Nisibis, and these must have been copied from manuscripts which had either been copied from works in the libraries of the monasteries founded by the disciples of Mâr Awgîn, or brought direct from Egypt by Mâr Abraham when he returned from his visit to the Desert of Scete.[2] Among these must be mentioned the works of ʿĂnân-Îshôʿ[3] the redactor of the "Book of Paradise", the editor of the Ḥudhrâ, and the author of (1), a volume of philosophical divisions and definitions, with a copious commentary, which he dedicated to his brother and entitled, "A Letter which a brother wrote to his brother; to the excellent and holy Mâr Îshôʿ-yahbh the Bishop [of Shennâ dhĕ Bêth Râmmân]": (2) a work on the correct reading and pronunciation of difficult words in the writings of the Fathers; (3) a work on the different pronunciation and signification of words that are spelt

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 82.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 39.
[3] See Vol. ii. pp. 174—177.

with the same letters.[1] ʿĂnân-Îshôʿ and his brother Îshôʿ-yahbh wrote many original works and it is very probable that they possessed many books which they had copied with their own hands; all their literary possessions came into the hands of their nephew John, who afterwards became Metropolitan of Adiabene, and he transferred them as a gift to the Library of Bêth ʿÂbhê.[2] Mâr John had a syncellus called Dindowai, whom he appointed Bishop of Maʿallthâ and Ḥĕnâithâ,[3] and he also bequeathed his library to the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê. His successor Mâr Sergius, a pious and learned monk of Bêth ʿÂbhê, forsook his episcopal charge on the occasion of a raid made in his district by the savage dwellers in the country to the east and south-east of the Caspian Sea, and hoping for the repose of peace and for refreshing of spirit, he took all his books and came to Bêth ʿÂbhê,[4] where he died and was buried, having bequeathed his books to its library. Another benefactor of the Library of Bêth ʿÂbhê was Bâbhai, the musician and founder and organizer of schools, who wrote twenty-two funeral Orations arranged alphabetically, and Consolations, and Epistles, and Hymns of Praise, and "Blessings" upon brides and bridegrooms, and twenty-two hymns upon Rabban Jacob of Bêth ʿÂbhê, and a metrical homily upon Nestorius, *etc.;* all these works were to be found at Bêth ʿÂbhê.[5] But apart from books bound in ordinary leather the Library possessed at least one the binding of which was sufficiently valuable to arouse the cupidity

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 178; Wright, *Syriac Literature*, p. 843; and Hoffmann, *Opuscula Nestoriana*, pp. 2—49.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 236.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 238.

[4] See Vol. ii. p. 282.

[5] See Vol. ii. p. 299.

of the Catholicus himself. This book was a "Golden Evangeliarium", ܐܰܒܘܢܓܶܠܝܘܢ ܕܕܗܒܐ ܫܦܝܪܐ, "splendid and beautiful", bound in fine gold and set with precious stones, ܡܰܓܪܶܒ ܒܗ ܟܬܒ ܐܰܒܘܢܓܶܠܝܘܢ ܕܕܗܒܐ ܫܦܝܪܐ, which had been bequeathed to the monastery by Îshô'-yahbh III. the Catholicus. The Patriarch Ṣĕlîbhâ-zĕkhâ,[1] "a proud and avaricious man", heard of the book, and went to Bêth ʿÂbhê, intending to take it away with him to his seat at the Mĕdhînâthâ dhĕ Bêth Armâyê, *i. e.*, Seleucia and Ctesiphon.[2] The monks received him with the honour due to him and to themselves, and when he asked them to show him the book, Rabban Joseph, the head of the monastery, had no power to refuse to do so, for by the order of the Patriarch Îshô'-yahbh II. of Gĕdhâlâ,[3] Bêth ʿÂbhê had been removed from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese[4] in which it was situated, and was placed under that of the Patriarch. When the Patriarch had taken the book in his hands he was "consumed with desire for it, and he took it and placed it in his saddle-bags". Rabban Joseph remonstrated, but the Patriarch replied, "Ye solitaries have no need of this Book", and gave his men orders to set out on their journey as soon as possible. Meanwhile the board by which the congregation was assembled was struck, and the young men ran after him with sticks, and when they came up with him they buffeted him with their hands, and took the book away from him. The elders of the monastery apologized to him for the acts of their young brethren, and Rabban Joseph resigned the headship of the monastery.

[1] He sat from A. D. 701—729.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 229.

[3] He sat from A. D. 628—644.

[4] See Vol. ii. p. 21.

From the bequests recorded above it is clear that a monk had the power to dispose of his books as he pleased, and that they did not belong by right to his monastery, which had, no doubt, a common library; it is also clear that it was not the custom of the monks to approve of the sale of books. The only mention of such an act in the Book of Governors is found in the history of John of Dailôm,[1] where we read that after the death of this ascetic in the mountains of Dâsen one of his disciples took the books which he had written, and went down to the villages to sell them. On the other hand, the monks of the Scete desert held the view that monks ought not to possess many books, and "once when Abbâ Serapion the bishop went to visit one of the brethren he found [in his cell] a window full of books. And that brother said to him, 'Speak one sentence to me in which I may live'. And the old man said, 'What have I to say to thee? Thou hast taken that which belongeth to the orphans and the widows and hast laid it up in the window'. Abbâ Theodore of Pharme (?) brought down some beautiful books and went to Abbâ Macarius and said to him, 'Father, I have three books and they are superfluous for me, and the brethren ask me for them and they are superfluous for them: tell me then what I shall do'. The old man answered and said. 'The virtues of the ascetic life are beautiful, but the greatest of them all is poverty'. And when Theodore heard this he went and sold them and gave their price to the poor".[2]

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 227.

[2] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܘܐ ܐܒܐ ܡܬܠ ܕܐܡ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܬܪܝܢ ܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܘ

When we consider the number of the Syriac writers who flourished during the first eight centuries of our era it seems very probable that when Thomas was an inmate of Bêth ʿÂbhê early in the ninth century the Library contained between seven hundred and a thousand volumes.

In the buildings at Bêth ʿÂbhê which surrounded the church and formed the monastery proper, ܒܝܬ ܟܢܘܫܐ, *i. e.*, "house of the community", a special cell was set apart for the head of the monastery, and apartments for the porter near the gate, and sleeping accommodation for the novices; it is also certain that a guest chamber was reserved for the use of strangers. The food for the monks was cooked in the kitchen ܒܝܬ ܛܒܚܐ,[1] which was cleaned and attended to by the ܫܛܝܦܐ, who may be compared to the ἑβδομαδάριοι whose duties lasted a week at a time; in an oven ܬܢܘܪܐ, in the kitchen the bread was baked.[2] Near the kitchen was the butler's pantry ܒܝܬ ܡܙܘܓܐ where those who laid the tables and took the food to them obtained supplies, and close by was the wine cellar ܒܝܬ ܡܚܬܐ wherein the wine was stored in skins.[3] The brethren sat together and ate their

ܟܬܒ ܐܒܗ ܕܣܝܡܐ ܕܡ ܚܕܬ. ܡܢܐ ܐܡ ܡ ܢܣ. ܐܢܐ ܠ ܣܓ ܦܠܚܬ ܓܒܝܐ ܕܡ.
ܡܢܐ ܡ ܫܬ ܣܒ ܢܣ ܠ ܓܒܝܐ ܕܟ: ܓܒܝܟܐ ܓܣܛܐ ܣܒܓܕܟ ܡܫܒܐ ܕܡܐ ✲
ܢܐ ܡ ܒܫ ܢܣ ܠ ܓܒܝܐ ܕܟ ܡܐ ܐ ܡ ܕܣܛ ܓܒܝ ܐ ܣܒ ܢܣ ܡܫܒ
ܡ ܓܒܝܐ ܕܟ. ܢܐ ܣܒ ܠ ܐܟ ܕܣܛ. ܡܟܐ ܢܣ ܡܢܡ. ܡܢܐ ܓܒܝ ܟ ܡ
ܡ ܒܝ ܟ ܢ ܣ ܠ ܐ ܡ ܡ ܢ ܐ ܟ ܡ ܐ ܢ ܣ ܡ ✲
From the *Sayings of the Fathers* by Palladius. On Poverty, Nos. 160, 161.

[1] See Syriac text pp. 60, l. 9; 67, l. 6; and Vol. ii. p. 442.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 108. [3] See Vol. ii. p. 437 f.

food in the common-room ܒܝܬ ܣܘܗܕܐ, and here on feast-days also came the ascetics who lived in separate cells.

The Monastery of Bêth Âbhê seems to have been supported by endowments made by pious benefactors, and not by a system of collecting alms from the faithful. As a large number of the monks who lived there from generation to generation were related to noble Persian families it is more than probable that they handed over to the common funds, lands or vineyards or olive trees or cattle or money for their maintenance. In the days of Rabban Jacob the monastery seems to have had few or no possessions, for Gabriel, the Metropolitan of Kerkûk, taunts the monks with the remark that Jacob "left them no possession in the land".[1] Basṭôhmagh, the Persian nobleman, was a friend of Jacob, and often visited him in his monastery, and his son Îshôᶜ-yahbh, who afterwards became Catholicus, endowed the monastery with great and valuable possessions. A close friend of Îshôᶜ-yahbh, George of Kaphrâ in Bêth Garmai, who likewise became Catholicus,[2] also endowed it with one of his estates called Bêth Ḥabbâ,[3] which seems to have been situated near Bêth ᶜÂbhê; as long as these friends were alive, or their immediate relatives, it is unlikely that the monks would ever be in want. The Monastery of Bêth ᶜÂbhê was in the zenith of its glory in the middle of the seventh century, but towards the end of it its prosperity dwindled and evil days drew nigh. The Muḥammadan power was in the ascendant and that of Persia on the wane, and although Muḥammadan rulers might leave an ancient

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 247.

[2] He sat from A. D. 661—680.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 180.

Christian monastery unmolested, or even tolerate its existence, they would never supply funds for its maintenance. Moreover, the favour of local chiefs and governors which, in the East, is as subtle and as fleeting as a breath, would be suspended or quietly withdrawn, until it was seen how the Christian monasteries were treated by the victorious followers of Muḥammad the Prophet. Making allowance for exaggeration or overstatement of the case, we may obtain an idea of the state to which Bêth ʿÂbhê had come in the beginning of the eighth century from the following description of Gabriel, Metropolitan of Kerkûk:—"Of everything which they possessed, that is to say the estates which their fathers Mâr Îshôʿ-yahbh the Catholicus, and Mâr George the Catholicus, bequeathed to them, behold they are entirely destitute. No person is so utterly destitute as are they, and although they labour, that is to say, although they gather in and carry out, in seed time and in harvest, there is no profit to him that toileth therein".[1] Now Gabriel was appointed Metropolitan by the Catholicus Sĕlîbhâ-Zĕkhâ, and if he reported such a state of affairs at Bêth ʿÂbhê there is small wonder that the Catholicus thought that its monks had no need of an Evangeliarium bound in fine gold and set with precious stones. Truly the glory of the "king of monasteries" had departed!

One of the chief causes of the decay of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê was the levying of taxes and tribute upon it by the Muḥammadan governors; thus when Îshôʿ-yahbh the head of the monastery was straining every nerve to find the means for building

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 248.

the third church at Bêth ʿÂbhê, the governor of Môṣul mulcted the congregation of fifteen thousand pieces of silver, a sum equal to about £ 375 of our money.[1] In the earlier parts ot the history of Bêth ʿÂbhê Thomas makes no mention of the payment of taxes, but in the days of Mâr Cyriacus, the head of the monastery at the end of the eighth century, we read that this ascetic was himself obliged to carry the "imperial tribute" ܒܓܙܟܐ ܡܠܟܐ, due from the monastery to Yazdînbadh, a village of Margâ;[2] the monk who accompanied him on his journey speaks of it as "all this money", but we cannot say how much it was. And on another occasion George, the head of the monastery, was obliged to go to Môṣul about the taxes,[3] but whether it was to beg for their remission or to pay what was due is not said. Mâr Cyriacus was greatly troubled by an Arab chief called ʿAmran bar-Muḥammad, who had by force taken many of the villages of Margâ, and who also wished to gain possession of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê by forcing the monks to sell both it and its estates[4] on very disadvantageous terms; Cyriacus, however, rejected his advances and put him to shame. One day when this Arab chieftain had sent horsemen to bring certain of the monks to him that he might negotiate with them for the possession of the monastery without being hampered by the presence of Mâr Cyriacus,[5] before the horsemen arrived with them at Amran's habitation, Mâr Cyriacus was carried there miraculously, and hid himself; when the monks had entered the room Cyriacus suddenly revealed himself,

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 402.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 441.
[3] See Vol. ii. p. 465.
[4] See Vol. ii. p. 451.
[5] See Vol. ii. p. 452.

to the great astonishment of the horsemen who had left him standing in the porch. "At that time", says Thomas, "when there was no king, the Divine power worked on behalf of this poor monastery".[1]

After the death of Mâr Cyriacus, and during the lifetime of Mâr Timothy the Catholicus, an attempt was made to lift the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê out of its troubles by Shûbhḥâl-Îshôʿ. This man was descended from an Arab family of Ḥêrtâ-dhĕ-Naʿmân, near Meshed ʿAlî, which had removed to the "Hebrew Fortress",[2] where Shûbhḥâl-Îshôʿ was born. He entered Bêth ʿÂbhê as a monk, and when he had served three years in the monastery he asked the brethren to allow him to farm their estate of Bêth Ḥabbâ, which had been given to them by George of Kaphrâ, who afterwards became Catholicus,[3] and he promised to give them farm produce of all kinds equal in amount to that which they obtained from Bêth Zîwâ. He next bought oxen, and hired ploughmen for whom he built a farm house, and he began to sow and to reap; his work was crowned with success and he began to give gifts to the monks in addition to what he had agreed to give, and the poor and the needy found in him a benefactor. When he had done this for a few years, and the monks had forgotten their times of stress, they began to cheat him by making their corn-measures larger than those in use among the merchants; but this he endured cheerfully.[4] One year, however, when the harvest was nearly ripe the monks made a plot to kill him, and had he not been warned of their intention, his life

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 453.
[2] See Vol. ii. p. 470.
[3] See Vol. ii. pp. 337, 461.
[4] See Vol. ii. p. 473.

would have paid the penalty for his kindness to them; as it was the man who had spent all his wealth on the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê was obliged to flee, having with him nothing but his tunic and cloak and a wallet with three cakes of bread which had been given to him by a friendly monk. When Mâr Timothy the Catholicus heard this he was sorry, for he loved Bêth ʿÂbhê, and "honoured it with many gifts",[1] because it was first pointed out to him there[2] that he should become Catholicus; and when the monks went down to him as usual to ask for help he enquired of them how they and their crops did. They appear to have gained nothing by the flight of Shûbhḥâl-Îshôʿ which was caused by their attempt to murder him, for as soon as the crops of Bêth Ḥabbâ were ripe a cloud of locusts came and devoured them; this happened year after year and in a short time the monks were in their old destitute condition. Soon after the beginning of the ninth century the thievish Kurds from Kartaw plundered Bêth ʿÂbhê and carried away every thing of value from the monastery and from the cells. Under the rule of the Abbots Shubhḥâl-Mâran and Joseph the power and resources of the famous house practically disappeared, and there is little doubt that when Thomas entered it as a monk in 832 the disbanding of its society was close at hand. Of its subsequent history we know nothing, but it is probable that its buildings would afford a home for a few ascetics for many years.

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 477.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 383.

THE ABBOTS OF BÊTH ʿÂBHÊ.

I. JACOB OF LÂSHÔM IN BÊTH GARMAI.

Jacob, the first Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, was born at Lâshôm[1] in Bêth Garmai about the middle of the sixth century. Having studied the Scriptures for many years and taught them to other people, he became a monk in the Great Monastery of Mount Îzlâ when Dâdh-Îshôʿ was the head thereof; during seven years of his stay here he was the syncellus of Jacob, Bishop of Nisibis. He was a meek, humble man, and made himself the servant of his monastery. During the rule of Mâr Bâbhai, the third head of the Great Monastery, it was found that a number of the monks who dwelt in the outer cells there, following the custom of earlier times in Mesopotamian monasteries, had married wives and that they were living with them and their families in them. Mâr Bâbhai expelled these men and burnt their cells with fire, and believing that Jacob had known of their practices for some time past, he at once drove him out of the monastery with denunciations and execrations; Jacob took with him an old friend and disciple called Bâr-Nôn and set out for the mountains of Ḳardô, which were situated on the left bank of the Tigris, over against Gezîret ibn ʿOmar, to lead the life of an anchorite. The ban which Mâr Bâbhai laid upon Jacob was of such a nature that Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, gives no details of it on account of his respect for Mâr Bâbhai, but refers the reader to the letter which Îshôʿ-yahbh of Gĕdhâlâ, who afterwards became Catholicus (he sat from A. D. 628—644), wrote to Jacob. The monks of Mount Îzlâ were perhaps a little tired

[1] In the days of Khusrau, the bishop of this town was called ܫܒܪ ܐܫܘܥ Sabhr-Îshôʿ; see Guidi, *Nuovo testo*, p. 8.

of the violent temper of Mâr Bâbhai, and when they saw the act of injustice which had been done to the meekest and most longsuffering of men they rebelled, and told their superior that either he must send and bring Jacob back or they would leave the monastery; as Bâbhai knew not whither Jacob had gone his position was one of difficulty. This quarrel in the Great Monastery caused more serious dissensions to arise, and finally a number of the monks left it and went and built monasteries of their own at Nineveh and Erzerûm and in the country which lies between the Upper and Lower Zâb rivers; six of the brethren went to the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê, from which statement we may probably assume that that monastic house was at that time already in existence. When Jacob arrived at Mount Ḳardô he took up his abode on a rock near the dwelling of another ascetic, and one day when he had gone down from his dwelling his neighbour went down and placed therein some of the herbs upon which he lived. On his return Jacob found the herbs, and thinking that they had been placed there by an angel he began to praise God; as he took up his Book of the Gospels to read therein a serpent, which he believed to be the Devil, dropped out, and by reason of his terror the book fell from his hands. Jacob's neighbour ran down to him, and rebuking him for being so soon overcome by the Enemy, told him to go from mountain to mountain until he should find a woman who would tell him what to do; when he had found her she told him to go back to the Great Monastery, and to be of good cheer, for it was decreed that he should found a monastery which should be great and famous throughout the East. She then gave him her much-worn Book of the Gospels

and took his in return; and Jacob returned to his cell on Mount Îzlâ. After he had lived there a short time, strife again broke out, and Jacob left his old home, and together with nine brethren set out for Bêth ʿÂbhê; on his way thither he came to Rabban Bar-ḥadh-bhĕ-shabbâ, who had been a monk in the Great Monastery, and who had left it among those who went forth therefrom after the expulsion of Jacob, and he tarried with him in the large monastery which he had built above his native village of Ḥadhôdh until he went to Bêth ʿÂbhê. Rabban Bar-ḥadh-bhĕ-shabbâ accompanied Jacob and his disciples to Bêth ʿÂbhê, and he helped them to found (or refound) that monastery; when his own monastery was becoming a ruin, his body, which had been buried there, was removed to the martyrium of Bêth ʿÂbhê. When Jacob arrived at Bêth ʿÂbhê he was welcomed with great joy by the brethren Benjamin, Peter, Paul, John, Adâdâ and Jesse, his old friends at the Great Monastery, who had set out for Bêth ʿÂbhê soon after he had left that house with his disciple Bar-Nôn on his way to Mount Ḳardô.

According to Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, and the authorities which he relies upon, Jacob came to Bêth ʿÂbhê in the fifth year of Khusrau II. Parwêz, *i. e.*, A. D. 595. Jacob was a friend of several Persian noblemen, and Basṭôhmagh, the father of Îshôʿ-yahbh III., the Catholicus, and Shamṭâ, the son of Yazdîn, helped him to provide for the needs of his monastery. In the days of Jacob the church of Bêth ʿÂbhê was built of mud, and both it and the monastery were nearly destroyed by fire and flood; in the extinguishing of the fire Jacob took an active part, and his adjurations[1] caused the

[1] In Vol. ii. p. 83, l. 6, for "he set bounds to it", read "he adjured it."

waters of the flood in the two rivers to subside. During the life-time of Jacob, the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê was visited by Mâr Bâbhai the Great, who had been appointed by the Metropolitans of Nisibis, Adiabene, and Kerkûk, to inspect the Nestorian monasteries and to root out from them all such monks as held the doctrines of the Mĕṣalleyânê or "praying" monks, who professed to pass all their time in prayer, and who refused to do any work whatsoever; these men wandered about the towns and villages with women who were attached to their sect, and were a disgrace to the Church. At Bêth ʿÂbhê Bâbhai found all things satisfactory, and he contented himself with suggesting certain alterations in the service, which, owing to a miracle which was worked in the church there, were not carried out.[1] Jacob died when he had ruled Bêth ʿÂbhê for about twenty-five or thirty years, *i. e.*, probably between 615—625, at which time the monks in his monastery were numbered at eighty. He was a man of humble mind and gentle temper, and the first success of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê was due to his personal influence over those with whom he came in contact there. His life and labours were written by many Nestorians, among whom may be mentioned Aphnî-Mâran, a disciple of Ḳâm-Îshôʿ, the fourth Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, about A. D. 630;[2] Solomon bar-Gârâph, of the Monastery of Bar-Ṭûrâ near Bêth ʿÂbhê, who lived about A. D. 690;[3] Îshôʿ-zĕkhâ who lived "in the days of the last Mâr Îshôʿ-yahbh, who built the new temple"[4] (about A. D. 650?); Sahdônâ the

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 97f. [2] See Vol. ii. pp. 74, 83.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 72.

[4] I am not certain whether Thomas refers to Îshôʿ-yahbh III., the Catholicus, who built the second temple at Bêth ʿÂbhê, or

Apostate, a disciple of Jacob, who also wrote a funeral oration upon him;[1] Gabriel, Metropolitan of Kerkûk, who lived at the end of the eighth century;[2] and Bâbhai the musician.[3]

During the lifetime of Jacob the Nestorian Church suffered greatly through the harsh treatment which it received at the hands of Khusrau II. Parwêz. When this king ascended the throne of Persia Îshôʿ-yahbh of Arzôn was Catholicus,[4] and between him and Khusrau there was great friendship, but since the Catholicus refused to go with Khusrau to the Greek emperor Maurice in Asia Minor, the king was wroth with him and all his love for him turned to hatred. Soon after Khusrau had gained the victory over Vararanes Îshôʿ-yahbh went down to visit Nuʿmân, the Arab king of Ḥêrtâ, and when he arrived at the village of Bêth Ḳûsai he fell sick and died; when Hind the sister of Nuʿmân heard this she went out and brought his body to the new convent which she had built, and buried him therein with great honour. Khusrau then appointed Sabhr-Îshôʿ, Bishop of Lâshôm, Catholicus, and he was much honoured by him and by his two Christian wives,[5] Shîrîn the Aramean woman and Mary the Greek. When Sabhr-Îshôʿ died[6] Khusrau ordered that Gregory of Kashkar, Metropolitan of Nisibis, should be appointed Catholicus. Now this man had shown his zeal by attempting to correct the lives of certain members of the clergy, and

to Ishôʿ-yahbh, the Abbot of Bêth ʿÀbhê, who built the third temple of stones and of lime.

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 112. [2] See Vol. ii. p. 247.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 299. [4] He sat from A. D. 581—595.

[5] ܒܪܕܝܨܒܐ ܫܝܪܝܢ; see Guidi, *Nuovo testo*, p. 10.

[6] He sat from A. D. 596—604.

by driving out from the mountains round about Sinjâr the Mĕṣallĕyânê or "praying" monks, and he incurred great displeasure by applying some opprobrious epithet to a well-known man of Nisibis, called the "son of foxes", whom he found sacrificing a cock in a wood outside the city. Accusations against him poured in from all quarters, and at length Khusrau sent for him and ordered him to dwell in the Monastery of Shahdost; Sabhr-Îshôʿ wished to get rid of him from the church, but the bishops would not agree to the proposal. Finally the king ordered that he should go back to Kashkar, and there he built a monastery in a place called ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܐ. When Shîrîn the wife of Khusrau knew of her husband's order to appoint Gregory Catholicus she exerted her influence and succeeded in obtaining the election of her countryman Gregory the Parthian to the headship of the Church; but her nominee behaved improperly and died after holding his office a few years.[1] When Khusrau saw what had been done by his wife he swore an oath[2]

[1] He died A. D. 607.

[2] The following is the text of a letter written by Îshôʿ-yahbh III. to Ḥĕnân-Îshôʿ a monk "his brother" soon after Khusrau had taken this oath; it forms no. 3 of the series written whilst Îshôʿ-yahbh was Bishop of Môṣul.

ܟܬܒ ܠܚܢܢ̈ܝܫܘܥ ܡܢ ܝܫܘܥܝܗܒ ܐܦܝܣܩܘܦܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ ܘܐܪܒܝܐ ܘܕܒܝܬ ܡܕܝܢ̈ܚ ܘܫܠܝܚ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܐܬܪ ܘܐܬܪ

by the Sun that there should never be another Catholicus appointed as long as he lived, and so for many years the Nestorian Church was without a head. At this juncture the archdeacon Mâr Abbâ from Ctesiphon was elected to carry on the business of the patriarchate in the south, and Mâr Bâbhai the Abbot of the Great Monastery directed affairs in the north. In this unsatisfactory state the Nestorian Church languished until A.D. 628, when Khusrau was murdered by his two sons at the instigation of Shamṭâ,[x] the son of Yazdîn, whose property Khusrau had confiscated, and whose wife he had maltreated.

II. JOHN OF BÊTH GARMAI.

John of Bêth Garmai, the second Abbot of Bêth Âbhê, was a friend and companion of Rabban Jacob, but it was only by his express command that he undertook the rule of the monastery. He was probably one

[x] See the account in Guidi, *Nuovo Testo*, p. 24.

of the six monks who went to Bêth ʿÂbhê when the great quarrel between the Abbot Bâbhai and the congregation took place, and when Jacob died he was nearly seventy years of age; he had taught in the schools of Mesopotamia for at least thirty years, and had been a monk for thirty years. He was an author of some repute and had written:—a brief chronicle, rules for novices and certain maxims, a history of Mâr Khodhâhwai the Persian, the founder of the Monastery of Bêth Ḥâlê near Môṣul, *etc.* When he had been Abbot for about six months he left Bêth ʿÂbhê secretly and went to a mountain near Dâḳôḳ, where Mâr Ezekiel afterwards built his monastery: he entered this house and led a life of contemplation there until he died.[1] Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, gives no reason why John left his monastery, but from a long and interesting letter which Îshôʿ-yahbh of Adiabene wrote to the monks of Bêth ʿÂbhê when he was Bishop of Môṣul before A. D. 628, it is clear that certain of them resisted the appointment of the pious old man; this letter gives an insight into the connexion which existed between the son of Basṭôhmagh and Bêth ʿÂbhê, and helps us to understand the part which he took in the direction of its affairs. The Syriac text is printed in Vol. ii., pp. 104—106, and the translation is as follows:—

"To the brethren in his monastery concerning the appointment of a Head, to the dear and beloved God-loving brethren, Simon, John, Ḳâm-Îshôʿ, Bar-Denḥâ, Daniel, Bĕrâz-Sôrîn, Bar-Nôn, Îshôʿ-zĕkhâ, Aphnî-Mâran, and to all the holy brethren who are in the Monastery of Bêthʿ Âbhê, individually and collectively, Îshôʿ-yahbh your brother in the Lord, Peace.

[1] See Wright, *Syriac Literature,* p. 843, note 22.

"I have been waiting to be informed, O men [and] brethren, through the earnestness of your love, of the glorious departure of that holy head from this life in the flesh to the haven of everlasting life, and if I had not been fully acquainted with the wont of [your] community, and if I could have subdued with a mighty hand [my] love for those by and with whom I have been brought up, I might easily have been justly offended by such an act of contempt as this, not because of [the insult to my] position in the Church and to my renown, but because of the [breach of a custom] usually observed by those who are brethren and who have been brought up together. O [my] God-fearing brethren, may our Lord forgive and pardon you all these things in which ye have fallen short of the law of divine love in this matter, and may He confirm your hearts in true love always, Amen.

"Now as concerning that which I have heard that the matter of the headship of the monastery is still in the shipwreck (ܐܘܓ = ναυαγία) of doubt as far as ye are concerned, and that which was delivered to you in an everlasting covenant with the living word by your holy father ye have not unanimously confirmed and ratified, and that other [plans] have, by your consent, been considered and thought upon among you, I was anxious to come myself to you that we might discuss what was best for the community and also what was most glorious for God's holy name. But inasmuch as I was not able to do this, for I had already decided upon [going] a journey to the Patriarch, it appeared to me that I might be of service to you by [writing] a hurried epistle according to the law of spiritual love. Remember me, then, O pious men, me the participator in your love and the fellow disciple of your rules—for according to what I think, it is necessary for you to remember these things, because, as it seemeth, the affairs of [your] brotherhood are in an unhealthy state. Why hath the appellation of "Bishop" prepared for me alienation [from you]? Why hath the laying on of hands separated me from mingling with [your] community? Why hath the departure from the place [wherein ye are] begotten the departure of [your] minds [from me]? Why, I say? Hath any man among your number ever meditated or spoken or wrought

in those things which were beneficial for your community and which conduced to the glory of God more than myself? I speak as a fool, but everything which any man among you would have dared to do in those things which were meet for your glory and honour I myself have done, not merely in the measure which was your due, but in a much more glorious manner. Why then in this matter, which at the present moment is more worthy of anxious thought and care than any other, have ye allowed yourselves to be so overcome by [your] accustomed neglect [of myself] as not to invite me, your brother, to the general council of [your] monastery at the time which was proper? For I have in my possession the living testament which was made by the blessed mouth of your holy father, with steadfast speech, a few days before his death, concerning him who was fit to stand in the place of his ministration, and concerning whom—according to what I have heard—he also commanded on the day of his death. For fearing lest it might happen that his death would take place suddenly in such a way that he might be prevented from saying what he had meditated doing, he had delivered to me privately beforehand words concerning this matter—for he never imagined that after his death ye would allow yourselves to do anything without me, even as ye have at this present neglected to do what was necessary. And although I laid up in my mind our blessed father's speech that I might utter it at the proper time, yet nevertheless the grace of God which led him peacefully into the path of life gave him quietness of mind and understanding to tell it to you also on the day of his departure. And inasmuch as ye lived with him in peace for a long time he was already a head and a governor to you, and inasmuch as he hath appointed and established him to be your head (read ܪܫ) ye have acquired a head and a governor peacefully. Let no man, then, among you imagine that he left him without the secret armour of prayer and departed, nay, from the time when he set his heart upon him, and appointed him by his word, he committed to him the discipleship of his piety, by the hands of God. And if any man shall voluntarily alienate himself from the guardianship of this man, it must arise from fear, and if he doth not destroy the succour of the

prayer of the righteous man—even if he doth not also meditate any opposition and resistance—to which of the prudent and understanding men will he not appear a shameful and blameworthy person, besides [having to suffer] the torturing pain of the soul which smiteth him without advantage [to himself]? But God forbid that the pure sons of a righteous father, and of the pure discipleship of a holy head, and my own beloved brethren and fellow disciples should ever suffer such things at all, or that they should be heard of among them; nay [concerning them let there be heard at all times] those things which are fair and which appertain to brethren, and which produce benefit for the community and praise to God's name. Take heed then, O beloved brethren, to your God-loving brother Mâr John the elder—to the testing of whose virtues a period but little short of seventy years hath been given, of these he hath passed [the last] thirty in leading blamelessly the life of a solitary, and the other years before these he hath passed in leading the perfect life of an instructor in the schools—and to yourselves, but especially to the old and honourable man who is in your midst. He was a receiver of instruction and a teacher who was associated with our blessed father, and now, by the command of our father, he hath been crowned over all these things with the crown of headship. Receive then this man as one who hath been appointed by God by an excellent election in the Lord with all joy like pure children of God, and with your hands and lips, but especially with your hearts, confirm to him the matter of headship by the help of God. And the God of peace shall be with you, and He shall confirm you in the monastery in which ye shall live unmoved all the days of your lives; and in your inner man Christ shall dwell in belief, and in your hearts in love; and your root and foundation shall be firm, so that ye may be able to attain with all the Saints the hope of everlasting life by the grace and mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, to Whom be glory for ever, Amen. But now since the Enemy of our good deeds is accustomed to cast the seeds of his wiles and crafts upon clean fields, the matter is one worthy of fear lest he also cast among you a stumbling-block to your merit as [he did] among the Apostolic band.

Take heed then, O my brethren, lest any one of you be overtaken by such folly, and he rend your worthy dignity discordantly, and the God-loving head who hath been appointed to you by our Lord, do ye who are in the Spirit establish with a humble spirit, until he be delivered from the snare of Satan in which he hath been snared by his own will; and be ye perfect in one spirit for the work of righteousness, even as ye have been called with the one hope of your calling to the glory of God and for our consolation. And as for myself, inasmuch as I am well acquainted with the multitude of obstacles which are wont to come in the way in matters like unto this, and because also I cannot remain here [merely] to be able to administer, according to my power, healthful corrections of each matter which breaketh out in a refractory manner among you, I am compelled to write you a brief letter, not in my capacity as head and governor, but as an elder brother. If any man would contend with the God-loving head who hath been appointed to you by the command of Rabban and by the will of God, let him not continue in Bêth ʿÂbhê, that he may neither disturb his brethren nor do harm to himself, but let him depart quietly and in peace and without anger, to the place where he can find rest and profit. And if it happeneth that such an one shall, through lack of understanding, be able to speak against this word because of myself, saying, "Who is this [man] who hath commanded us to do these things?" he will afterwards learn from events [themselves] and become informed, if he be a fearer of God; perhaps also he may be in need of some little repentance that he may be able to find the freedom of speech of the children of peace. God hath called us, O men and brethren, to peace, therefore let us pursue peace and the building up one of another. And let these few things which I have written to you be sufficient to show you the wish of my mind in the desire for your welfare, and that all my anxious care is that ye may be fair and that ye may speak fair, and that God may be praised in you, that I also may be glad. Whatever is necessary concerning this matter I will make known in a letter to our God-loving father Mâr Metropolitan, and I am also about to inform our father Mâr

Patriarch with the living speech, God helping me. And ye yourselves, knowing these things, be diligent both to preserve the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, and to excel in the work of the Lord. May He in His grace perfect you in every good work so that ye may do His will at all times, Amen. Pray also for me that I may pass the rest of my days in a life pleasing to the will of God."

III. PAUL.

Of Paul, the third Abbot of Bêth ʿAbhê, we know nothing, except that he was one of the first party who left the Great Monastery and came to Bêth ʿÂbhê; he must have been an old man when elected to the headship of the monastery, and as Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, says nothing about him except that he was the third Abbot, we may conclude that he was neither remarkable for learning nor ability. From the twelfth letter of the series which Îshôʿ-yahbh of Adiabene wrote while he was Bishop of Môṣul we may gain some idea of the difficulties of Paul as Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, and we may see that he was a little angry that Paul did not come and discuss them with him and take his advice upon them. Paul, it would seem, had been in the habit of speaking the truth plainly to the brethren concerning the manner of their lives, and he had acted the part of a master overmuch. "As regards the brethren", says the Bishop, "be not to them a teacher as unto thyself, but only a monitor of the commands of our Lord and of the doctrines of the Fathers; and when thou hast reminded them persuade them to keep them. If they are negligent judge them in love, and if they are contumacious testify to them concerning thy departure. If they entreat thee to remain, persuade

them to keep the commandments; and if they do not keep them, they have then already informed thee that it is unnecessary for thee to remain with them. If it be necessary to depart, lay before them plainly the causes of [thy] departure, and depart blamelessly and without anger, and without leaving behind thee any just cause of accusation for hasty tongues . . . . . And as regards the former customs of the place which it may be necessary to change, fight against them by degrees, first of all permitting to remain that which is good, and then abrogate that which is less good."[1]

[1] ܟܠܡܐ ܕܐܬ ܫܒܝܩ ܠܗ ܒܫܘܠܡ ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗ ܐܝ ܠܐ ܢܛܪܝܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܛܪܝܢ ܗܠ ܟܕ ܝܕܥܝܢ ܠܟ ܕܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܗܘܐ ܥܡܗܘܢ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܗܘܐ ܠܡܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܗܘܐ ܠܡܦܪܫ ܡܢ ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܗܘܐ ܠܡܫܒܩ ܡܢ ܗܘ ܕܠܐ ܛܒ ܘܠܐ ܬܫܒܩ ܠܗ ܒܫܘܠܡ ܘܠܐ ܒܪܓܙ ܘܠܐ ܒܠܐ ܫܘܠܝ ܕܠܐ ܬܫܒܩ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܫܘܠܝ ܠܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܗܘܐ

Here must be given a brief record of the life of Îshô-yahbh, the son of Basṭôhmagh, the Persian nobleman of Kuphlânâ in Adiabene. Basṭôhmagh had been an intimate friend of Rabban Jacob, and a supporter of his monastery, and the welfare and glory of Bêth ʿÂbhê depended for many years upon the frequent gifts which this enlightened man and his generous son made to it. With the management of the internal affairs of the monastery Basṭôhmagh had probably little to do, but his son Îshôʿ-yahbh took a very active and personal part in its administration, and whenever possible he tried to keep the appointment of Abbot in his own hands. The history of the advancement of Îshôʿ-yahbh is practically the history of the progress of Bêth ʿÂbhê.

Îshôʿ-yahbh was a disciple of Rabban Jacob of Bêth Âbhê in the early part of the seventh century, and he had studied at Nisibis where his syncellus bore the name of Hormizd;[1] at a comparatively early age he

[1] ܗܘ ܕܗܘܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܗܘܪܡܙܕ ܣܘܢܟܠܘܣ ܕܒܢܨܝܒܝܢ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܗ ܕܡܪ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܒܪ ܩܘܣܡܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܩܛܪܐ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܒܫܢܝ ܠܡܪ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܒܪ ܩܘܣܡܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܩܛܪܐ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܒܫܢܝ ܠ

was appointed Bishop of Môṣul, where he lived until at least 628. After this period he became Metropolitan of Arbela and Môṣul, and in 644, on the death of Mâr'ammeh, he was elected Catholicus. He lived through many of the troubled years of the wars of Khusrau with the Greeks,[1] and he was an eye-witness of the calamities which befell the Nestorian Church on the death of Yazdîn,[2] the "advocate of the Christians", and he was

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[1] ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬ ܒܗ ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܦ

well acquainted with the events which led to the murder of Khusrau; his letters to his friends upon these and other matters are of considerable interest, and have in addition philological value. At Môṣul he was very zealous in the cause of the Nestorians, and he succeeded in preventing the Jacobites from building a church there; according to Bar-Hebraeus he effected this by bribery. In 630 he was sent on a mission to Heraclius by Bôrân, the daughter of Khusrau, under the direction of Îshŏ'-yahbh II. the Catholicus, the object of which was to promote peace between the Persians and the Greeks, and with him was Sahdônâ the Apostate. The mission was successful in every way, and Îshŏ'-yahbh took the opportunity while passing through Antioch of carrying off a chest containing relics of the

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* [illegible]

Apostles, which he brought to Bêth ʿÂbhê and deposited in the martyrium. On the return journey an event took place which disturbed the Church for many years, that is the conversion of Sahdônâ, Bishop of Arîwân in Bêth Garmai, to the opinion of the Jacobites and to the Monophysite doctrine. While they were passing through Apamea they set out with John, Bishop of the Scattered of the country of Damascus, to hold a discussion with the monks of a certain Jacobite monastery there, and having been beaten in argument the monks invited them to go into their monastery to see their abbot; John the Bishop and Îshoʿ-yahbh declined to enter, but Sahdônâ feeling himself equal to the occasion went in, and after a very short time was converted by the abbot. Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, thinks that Sahdônâ was bewitched by the abbot, who is reported to have been a sorcerer, and that as soon as he bowed his head under the old man's hand, he lost his reason. Sahdônâ was a disciple of Rabban Jacob of Bêth ʿÂbhê and the author of several works, and the adoption of the dogma of the Jacobites by a man of such ability, and by one who stood in such a position, was a serious blow to the Nestorian interest. Îshoʿ-yahbh his friend appears to have had some influence in appointing him to the orthodox city of Mâḥôzê dhĕ Arîwân, and his defection was a great grief to him. In five very interesting letters[1] written by Îshoʿ-yahbh while he was Metropolitan of Arbela and Môṣul, he explains the circumstances which led up to his apostacy, and from one of them we are able to see clearly that Sahdônâ's doubts about the dogma held by the Nestorians of the two Natures of

[1] The text is given in Vol. ii. pp. 132—147.

Christ, were not of long standing. Îshô'-yahbh accuses him of having held secretly the views which afterwards made him so infamous to the Nestorian Church until he saw that there was no possibility of his being appointed to the post which he most desired, *viz.*, the bishopric of Adiabene, and that when he saw that this prize had slipped through his hands he cast in his lot with the Nestorian community of Arîwân and became their bishop. After stating in brief what is the substance of the doctrine of the two Natures of Christ, Îshô'-yahbh goes on to refer to the "absurd composition" which Sahdônâ wrote, entitled the "Fictitiousness of Faith", and which he hid from him. But Îshô'-yahbh heard rumours of the work and asked him if he had written it, and when he admitted that he had, he asked him to produce it; when he had read it he privately rebuked Sahdônâ, who straightway promised amendment. Shortly afterwards Îshô'-yahbh heard that he had not fulfilled his promise, whereupon he sent two dear brethren to him with a letter of further rebuke; when Sahdônâ had read this he brought forth his work and expunged sixteen chapters in their presence, and wrote a letter of grateful thanks to Îshô-yahbh. Notwithstanding this recantation Sahdônâ betook himself to his chief supporter, who appears to have held a high position in the Church, and according to Îshô'-yahbh, endeavoured to stir him up to enmity against himself. Îshô'-yahbh refers to his work ܟܬܒ ܡܫܓܚ "Refutation of heretical opinions", and advises the clergy and people of Arîwân to read both it and another work which he had written against Sahdônâ's opinions when they first appeared in the Church, and he urges them to dismiss that "silly man" from his office of bishop. The letter

in which the whole matter is briefly described is of great interest for the study of the ecclesiastical history of the time, and a running version of it is as follows:—

To my beloved brethren the God-loving, venerable, believing and renowned Clergy in the holy Church of Mâḥôzê dhĕ Arîwân, Îshô'-yahbh your brother in the Lord. Peace.

O my brethren, we have committed a fault, both ye and I, which is worthy of absolution. And now that this fault hath through itself become revealed, and hath, although having perceived it I tried to hide it, kicked out, causing great confusion and tumult, and hath cast away from it the covering of its shame, and hath stood forth impudently in the sight of all, it is necessary that I myself should come to you that we may together meditate upon what it is needful to do, and that we should give a healthy mending to the injury which hath been done. For we erred when we raised to the exalted position of headship, by reason of a small outward manifestation of excellence of conduct and a hope [for further excellence], a man lacking in understanding, who varied the instability of his thoughts by a multitude of changes of opinion, [through] not having perceived beforehand his defection from the orthodox faith which happened in a secret chamber a short time before, when by the evil desire of the love of dominion he was drawn to corrupt [p. 133] the confession of truth by his stupid subtleties. Only in this he was very crafty, and he hid in secret that silly treatise on the perversion of his opinion until he had, with an abandonment worthy of suffering, seized the dominion over you. But, as I have said,[1] we deserve forgiveness because we were carried away by error, and because the disease of changeableness of the man was not of long standing, and because this changeableness took place suddenly and was wrought in a secret chamber, and because we never had been acquainted with this evil habit of instability in him, and because also with diabolical craft he manifested his foul belief only before those who were able to bestow upon him in return that which he was most

[1] Read ܕܐܡܪܢ.

anxious to possess, namely the Bishopric of Adiabene. And having fallen from this with the loss of his hope, an evil fate cast him into an orthodox city, that is to say to you, who have with strivings even unto blood, cleansed through a length of years the evil seed of Satan from among you. And ye have purified the dwelling-place of your habitation and your believing Church from all the error of a plurality of forms of those who with the oneness of Person (ܐܚܘܬܐ), that is to say oneness of Nature (ܟܝܢܐ), destroy the confession of our belief with the corruption of their blasphemies. And behold ye are this day by the grace of God one body of orthodox men which shineth gloriously with the rays of the vivifying light of the one adorable and glorious Person (ܦܓܪܐ) of our Lord Jesus Christ; Who is God over all; Who hath equality of utterance with His Father in a perfect Person (ܐܚܘܬܐ), and Who hath also equality of utterance with us in the perfect speech of Person (ܐܚܘܬܐ); Who showeth forth the unity of the manifestation of Lordship perfectly in the glorious Person (ܦܓܪܐ) of two forms; Whose human body when shining with the rays of Godhead appeareth to the eyes to be man, but to the mind God, the sustainer of the universe. And in the unity of the Divine Image (ܨܠܡܐ) every one shall recognize God, and every knee shall bow, and every tongue shall confess Him. No man then shall teach his fellow-citizen, or his brother, and say, "Know the Lord (ܡܪܝܐ)", for we all know Him and we all adore Him. This then, in a few words, is the name and power and scope of the unity of our Lord. But certain erring men in time past through their lack of understanding, that is to say audacity, having fallen from this mystery, have set many stupid obstacles against the word of truth, and having become foolish in their mind have become aliens from the life of God. And moreover also the written and unwritten Divine word, which is in the Holy Church, hath in the mouth of her ministers in all generations led the objection of daring men from the pasture of the inheritance of the Lord, until this time of our sojourning, which is the old age of the world. And I was thinking, O my beloved brethren, that now that the world hath become worn out and old and very aged, and hath already declined, that is to say [now that] the human

understanding hath also perished and can no longer be a discoverer of evil, that is to say a silly receiver of vain imaginations, such stumbling-blocks as these must remain of necessity, and we, that is all of us who are under the wings of orthodoxy and to whom hath come the lot of inheritance in the holy house of God, would rest a little from the injury of their offence. But now that the error of ignorance [p. 134] hath broken out at this time from a foolish, old, worn out and shaken mind through a man void of understanding, whom a temporary fate hath brought [read ܐܬܝ] to the city of your habitation in the name of governorship, it is necessary for our reconciliation that it be disturbed, and that we should give the necessary explanation for this stupid offender. Now he was a lover of this species of heresies, and [desired] that they should acquire in the world through him the evil fame of renown, and therefore that silly man was himself led astray and turned aside to contemptible folly. And he wrote an absurd composition, entitled "The fictitiousness of faith", without either entreaty on the part of men or the need of necessity, which he hid from myself and from all those who are like unto me until that time of which I have spoken before. And with difficulty and after that he had received the service of dominion over you, when by the command of the rulers of the age time brought us all to the city of your habitation, on remembering slightly some rumour which [I had heard] a short time before I asked him if he had written anything according to what I had heard. And having confessed that he had written something I asked him why he had hidden it from me. Then being near and he having uttered some feeble apology for this I demanded that he should bring before me what he had written. And when he had brought it and I had found it to be of an evil nature, I rebuked him privately and secretly with a severe reproof, and being moved by the severity of the reproof, he promised, but untruthfully, to correct the things which he had wickedly written. And having believed him to be a man who had but recently erred I hoped that he had corrupted his belief not from natural wickedness of mind, but from the evilness of pride; and I defined for him a time for amendment which was more than the

need of the matter required, and I departed from thence, having hidden his error in silence. Now he did not only not fulfil his promise, but he also went to his supporters who made him confident by their speeches, and he was strengthened to confirm his babble (ܒܒܠ) by the help of those whom he imagined to be sufficiently powerful to support him. And when I heard of the fraud which he had practised upon truth I wrote an exhortation and entreaty to him in brotherly feeling, and I made two dear brethren and fellow-disciples of his and mine participators in the secret of the matter, and I sent them to him promptly, and I commanded them not to inform any one of you concerning these things, in order that I might not make an evil cause for the man who was seeking an evil cause. And when he had read those things which I wrote to him, and had heard also those things which were said to him by those God-loving brethren, he manifested a deceitful pretence and brought forth this silly book, and at their instigation expunged sixteen chapters in the presence of the brethren, and he dismissed them in peace with a letter of gratitude to myself. And when those God-loving brethren had arrived and had informed me concerning the obedience of the silly man, I rejoiced and thanked our Lord that He had not allowed His feeble servant to fall from the good hope of orthodoxy of belief. And that silly man, wishing to reprove me because I had erred [in believing] in him in vain, and to make known to every man that he was working the will of Satan, rose up straightway after the departure of those God-loving brethren from him [p. 135], and took my letter to him and carried it diligently to that honourable head, through relying upon whom he had dared to fall into that silly wickedness. Now this he did with wicked craft and diabolical artifice that he might stir him up to enmity against me, and to fight against me, and this was, as ye have already heard, the cause of the sedition (στάσις) against me from which arose wickedly all those things which have troubled the world. These things then did that stupid man work by the agency of Satan, and he set himself [to be] an occasion of evil to all those who wished to try and to know if there existed among the children of the Church, that is to say among the supporters of truth, any love

of belief. So then if the zeal of the love of the truth which is in you, that is the zeal of the whole Church of God, be stirred up, and reject and cast out from among you that man lacking in understanding, those [who are like unto him] will be warned and will cease to make manifest themselves in such like things. But if you, that is the whole Church of God, cease from that silly man, and allow him to remain in the honourable position of headship, like unto one who hath in no way offended, then will those men be strengthened and encouraged to advance in opposition until they dare to attempt greater things. Thus even as now shall be fulfilled that which is said, "Shall the Son of Man come and find faith on the earth?" (St. Luke xviii. 8). It is necessary then, O beloved brethren, those whom God hath reared in a noble discipleship from of old until this present, for you to be a chaste spectacle and a beautiful form to all believing men in every place. For many generations ye have preserved uninjured the surety of orthodoxy, and the fair fame of your correctness of belief hath flown into every soul of the Church, and especially because I, the feeble one, have also preached the testimony of your excellence everywhere, and I have shown my fellow-disciples and companions in orthodoxy to all men, must ye, in very deed, manifest the might of your belief by the proof of deeds, and ye must not allow to exist among you a place for corrupt faith to enter therein through a stupid man whom time and occasion have brought to you. For ye know, O truly wise men, that from a small spark a fire is kindled, and from this evil entrance of the [doctrine of] the unity of the Person of Christ many forms of blasphemies against God and against His government [will arise], and wretched men will lapse into wickedness. For that one Person (ܦܪܨܘܦܐ) must, of necessity, indicate one Nature, ye all know like teachers of God, although that ignorant and stupid man thought it to be impossible and that by this ܦܪܨܘܦܐ we should understand the word ܟܝܢܐ, that is to say ܟܝܢܐ by the word ܦܪܨܘܦܐ, even as that silly writer was himself anxious to demonstrate, the necessity of the ancient opinions upon the words forbiddeth, even as ye also know and every man is acquainted with [this fact], although that man void of understanding doth not possess any such opinions. And

that a single constitution and a single ⲙⲟⲩⲥⲓⲁ are not able to arise from Godhead and manhood, even as that stupid writer hath stated, the impossibility of matters proclaimeth as it were with a loud voice to all men; the silly man then, vainly laboured [p. 136] to beat down the bounds of impossibility with stupid assistance. And had he not been the most ignorant of men he would never have dared to have written error like unto this in a book, but would have kept it in his heart, although he talked freely about the stupidity of his being entrapped by error like unto this, even as others who have fallen sick in such matters have reserved them for their opinion and speech only, and have never dared to commit them to writing. Now therefore, O beloved brethren, inasmuch as the diabolical error against the true belief began to manifest itself among you it is your very right and bounden duty, more than all [other] men to stand mightily against it, that by the little breath of the fire of your zeal ye may quickly persuade the stirrer up of the war [to desist from his] opposition against the truth, and that by the outcome of matters ye may confirm to yourselves all the fair renown which ye have acquired, and that ye may find for me your beloved friend—but rather for the whole Church of God—a subject for boasting against error, and a matter for joy of the soul, and a cause for thanksgiving and praise to God. Behold now ye have with you by the grace of God also that little book which is called *Huppakh Ḥushâbhê*, which was composed many years before this senseless opinion spread abroad, about the time when this error began to appear in the admonition of certain men, and it sufficiently rebuketh the lack of understanding of those who err by the refutation of rational opinions. Behold, moreover, I sent to you with this little book also a copy of that little book which I wrote to correct the writings of that stupid man, at the time when I still had good hope of him, which he like a seditious man who stirreth up strife(?) and who uncovereth his shame, in the madness of his mind carried whither he did carry them with an evil intent, and to such a degree that he became the originator of this tumult which hath been stirred up against me, as well as of that against the whole Church of God. And it is a marvellous thing that

being absolutely ignorant of every thing concerning what was right, there should be found in him sufficient knowledge [to perform] this work of making a tumult in the Church of God. Read then that work in order that ye may know what things happened through my care for him, and of his wicked cunning against the truth, and whatsoever is meet for the fear of God and for the love of the truth which is in you, and for the good hope of the whole Church of God concerning you, be ye diligent to carry out by the help of God. And may that merciful God by Whose hands cometh every good thing with which He maketh those who fear Him to abound, perfect you in all good to work His will always, all the days of your lives, Amen!

Îshôʿ-yahbh became Catholicus in 647, and as soon as he was established in his new office he built at Bêth ʿÂbhê "a splendid temple, at great expense, and provided it with everything necessary for making the service glorious and impressive. Wishing to form a source of supply of monks for the service of the monastery generally and for his new church, he formed the intention of founding a school there near his cell into which he might import "teachers and masters and expositors", and where might gather together "many scholars". The monks, however, objected to this, and Ḳâm-Îshôʿ represented to the Catholicus that the monastery was intended to be a place where they were to pass their lives in weeping and mourning, and not a school for children, and that they could not lead a life of contemplation if the noise of the voices of the boys learning to sing the chants and hymns was always ringing in their ears. Finally, they added, that if he wished to build a school at all, it must be somewhere else in the land of Persia, the whole of which was under his dominion. To this the Catholicus answered that he intended to carry out

his plan, firstly because with his wealth he had endowed the monastery with earthly possessions, and secondly because he was, spiritually, lord of all monasteries and convents. When Ḳâm-Îshôʿ saw that the Catholicus had determined to build a school at Bêth ʿÂbhê, he and Bĕrâz Sûrîn and seventy monks of the congregation went into the martyrium, and taking the coffin of Rabban Jacob they left the monastery by night in tears, and went forth to Ḥerpâ, a village of Saphsâphâ, and gathered together stones to build a monastery there. On the night, however, in which the monks departed, the Catholicus saw in a vision a mighty eagle bearing many eaglets upon his back flying away from the place in the martyrium where Rabban Jacob was buried, and he seemed to hear cries from the young ones as if their food had been taken away from them. When he came to himself he sent for the sacristan, who told him that Ḳâm-Îshôʿ and Bĕrâz Sûrîn and seventy monks had already departed, and that the whole body of monks was making ready to follow them; believing this vision to be a Divine indication that he was not to build the school in the monastery, he departed and built it in his native village of Kuphlânâ in Adiabene, and the monks returned to their cells.

Shortly after Îshôʿ-yahbh left Bêth ʿÂbhê, Simon, the Metropolitan of Rew-Ardashîr in Persia and of the Ḳaṭrâyê, or Arabs of Ḳaṭar on the Persian Gulf, refused to acknowledge his authority, and the ingenuity of the Catholicus was taxed to the utmost to keep this important section of the Nestorian Church from breaking away for good and all. In a series of seven letters[1]

[1] The text is printed in Vol. ii. pp. 154—174.

he expostulates with Simon and with the various congregations under his charge, and he succeeded in healing the breach, at least for a time. In spite of the excuse which Îshôʿ-yahbh made when Ḳâm-Îshôʿ asked him to write a life of Rabban Jacob, that the compiling of books required "leisure of mind", he found time to write the history of Îshôʿ-sabhran, a convert from the religion of Zoroaster and a Christian martyr;[1] the "Refutation of Heretical Opinions"; and a number of exhortations, services, hymns, and offices of baptism, absolution and consecration. Three series of letters written while he was Bishop of Môsul, Metropolitan of Arbela, and Catholicus respectively, the texts of many of which are printed in this volume, attest his untiring zeal for the Church, and his careful watchfulness of every part of it even in the most remote lands. One of the greatest services which he did for the Church was the arrangement of the Ḥudhrâ, or Service-book for the Sundays of the whole year, for Lent, and for the fast of Nineveh, which he drew up with the help of Ănân-Îshôʿ, the redactor of the Book of Paradise of Palladius. During the life-time of Îshôʿ-yahbh the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê reached its highest point of glory and renown, and here he was buried when he died in 658.

IV. Ḳâm-Îshôʿ.

Of Ḳâm-Îshôʿ the fourth Abbot of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê, in the second quarter of the seventh century, we know very little, but Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, tells us that he was Abbot "for many years",

[1] See Wright, *Syriac Literature*, p. 843.

and that he was the teacher of such famous ascetics as Jacob of Bêth Nûhâdhrâ, who became the Abbot of the Monastery of Rabban Îshôʿ-yahbh at Môṣul, and of Aphnî-Mâran, the author of many works and the founder of a famous monastery.[1] Shortly after he became head of Bêth ʿÂbhê he wrote to Îshôʿ-yahbh, Bishop of Môṣul, saying that he felt unequal to perform satisfactorily the great task which he had undertaken, and among other things asking him to write a life of Jacob, the founder of Bêth ʿÂbhê; Îshôʿ-yahbh's answer is fortunately extant and forms No. 18 of the series of letters which he wrote while Bishop of Môṣul. In it he begs the new head to be of good cheer, and to bear patiently and with courage the load which has been laid upon him, and he declines to write the life of Jacob on the ground of many daily distractions, pointing out that the work of compiling books needs leisure of mind ܕܬܫܡܫ ܠܡܐ. He refers in slighting terms to the negligent ways of the Metropolitan, and advises him either to bear the temptation and trouble which a certain "neighbour" is causing, or to appeal direct to the Patriarch; in either case he wishes him to make up his mind quickly.[2]

[1] See *B. O.*, iii. 1. p. 187, col. 2, at the foot.

[2] ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܐ ܕܥܠ ܛܘܪ ܡܢ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ ܒܗ ܐܝ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܐ

Under the direction of Ḳâm-Îshôʿ, the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê attained a splendour which was never afterwards equalled, and the number of monks which at the death of Rabban Jacob had been eighty now rose to a total of three hundred. For the new church and its furniture, and for continual gifts and support, the monastery was indebted to its generous and wealthy patron Îshôʿ-yahbh, Bishop of Môṣul, the son of the Persian nobleman Basṭôhmagh; but Ḳâm-Îshôʿ, at a very early stage in his rule, showed this excellent man that there

were certain matters connected with the monastery which the Abbot and his monks would only allow to be decided by themselves. Thus when Îshô'-yahbh III. determined to build a school there for training boys to become monks, Ḳâm-Îshô' and Bĕrâz Sûrin resisted him boldly, and when the Catholicus persisted in his intention, they, together with seventy of the monks of the congregation, took the body of Rabban Jacob from the martyrium, and departed to Ḥerpâ in Saphsâphâ where they began to build a monastery; warned in a vision Îshô'-yahbh gave up his plan and the monks returned to their monastery. In the days of Ḳâm-Îshô' lived 'Ănân-Îshô' the redactor of the Book of Paradise.

V. BĔRÂZ SÛRÎN.

Bĕrâz Sûrîn, the fifth Abbot of Bêth 'Âbhê, probably lived in the third quarter of the seventh century under the Catholicus George, who sat from A. D. 661—680; he was one of the most active of the monks who opposed the building of a school in the monastery there by the Catholicus Îshô'-yahbh III. George the Catholicus had been a great friend of Îshô'-yahbh III., to whom he owed his promotion in the church, and he had endowed the Monastery of Bêth 'Âbhê with a fine estate called Bêth Ḥabbâ. His care for this house was so great that he took pains while tarrying at Dîrên, a place on the chief island of Baḥrên in the Persian Gulf, to have cloths for the altar specially woven, and when his return from his patriarchal visitation was announced, a deputation of monks, led by Simon the "Beardless", went down to meet and salute him on his arrival at Ctesiphon and Seleucia. George was the author of some hymns

and songs of praise, and prayers, and a few discourses and canons,[1] and he wisely employed the famous ʿĂnân-Îshôʿ, who in his later days became a monk at Bêth ʿÂbhê, to redact the Book of Paradise of Palladius and to make such additions to it as he was able.

About this time there flourished Rabban Sabhr-Îshôʿ, who was surnamed Rôsṭâm, and who wrote histories of many famous ascetics.[2]

VI. RABBAN MÂR ABRAHAM.

Here, for convenience only, for no exact data concerning his period are extant, must be mentioned Rabban Mâr Abraham, the Abbot of the Monastery of Rabban Zĕkhâ-Îshôʿ, who on account of the cold of the country of Dâsen, where it was situated, came when an old man to Bêth ʿÂbhê and was elected Abbot. He was originally a monk in the Great Monastery of Îzlâ, and he afterwards became the Abbot of the Monastery of Rabban Zĕkhâ-Îshôʿ. Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, places his history after that of the Abbot Gabriel, who succeeded Bar-Ṣaumâ, but he tells us expressly that it should have been given earlier in the book.[3] When he came to Bêth ʿÂbhê he directed the affairs of that house and those of his own old monastery with great success, and the arrangement which he made that one steward should minister unto both monasteries continued in force for some time.

VII. BAR-ṢAUMÂ.

Bar-Ṣaumâ, the seventh Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, flourished under the Patriarch Ḥĕnân-Îshôʿ, who sat from

[1] See *B. O.*, iii. 1. p. 153.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 210.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 213.

686—701. Thomas of Margâ distinctly states[1] that Bar-Ṣaumâ succeeded Bĕrâz Sûrîn, otherwise it would seem that we ought to place Simon the "Beardless" sixth in the list of Abbots of Bêth ʿÂbhê, for when that monastery sent a deputation to its patron George the Catholicus, we read that the elders chose "suitable men to meet him and to salute the father of fathers, and they all entreated this honourable head of the monastery, Abbâ Simon, to be the agent by whose means the homage due to his holy fatherhood might be conveyed to him". Of Bar-Ṣaumâ Thomas says nothing.

VIII. GABRIEL OF SÎÂRZÔR.

Gabriel, surnamed the "Cow", came from the country between Arbela and Hamadân and was educated in the schools at Nisibis, and afterwards became a monk in the Great Monastery on Mount Îzlâ. He was a learned man and a good debater, and wrote several successful treatises against the "shorn[2] followers of Severus of Antioch", who lived in the Monastery of Ḳartĕmîn, which lay to the east of Mardîn. When Sahdônâ had been expelled from the Nestorian Church by Îshôʿ-yahbh III., Gabriel went to him at Edessa, and held a controversy with him and defeated him. He wrote a discourse to be read at Easter and several small narratives, but his chief work was a history of the martyrs of Ṭûr Bĕrâʿîn. He loved the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê exceedingly, and revered its founder, for at the end of his life of Narsai, an Abbot of the Great

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 212.

[2] A term of contempt applied to the monks who shaved the whole head.

Monastery, he says, "It is sufficient for me to say in praise of Rabban Mâr Abraham and his congregation, that the holy Rabban Jacob, the founder of the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê, went forth from it, for the Lord hath builded by his hands the king of monasteries". Gabriel was Abbot of the Great Monastery for a short time, but for some reason he left and came to Bêth ʿÂbhê.

IX. GEORGE OF NESHRÂ.

Of George of Neshrâ or Nishrâ, a village in Adiabene, who was surnamed "Bar-Ṣayyâdhê", *i. e.*, "son of fishermen", little is known; he lived under the Patriarch Ḥĕnân-Îshôʿ, who sat from 686—701, and according to ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ wrote the "Book of Obedience."[1] The life of George was the first in the "Book of the Little Paradise", which was written by David, Bishop of the Kartaw Arabs, who flourished under the Patriarch Timothy (he sat from 780—828), at the request of Ḥawâz-Nâhêdh, a believer from the village of Bâshôsh near Môṣul. During the rule of George at Bêth ʿÂbhê three monks, Abhâ, Thomas, and Bar-ʿIdtâ, from the Monastery of Rabban Ṣĕlîbhâ, which was near Hêghlâ Omêd, a village on the Tigris, were falsely accused by their brethren of belonging to the sect of the hateful heretics called Mĕṣalliyânê, and letters were sent to the Patriarch Ḥĕnân-Îshôʿ informing him of this accusation.[2]

[1] ܟܬܒ ܫܘܬܦܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܛܘܒ ܕܐܬ ܒܝܕ ܡܪܝ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܟܢܫܬܗ.

[2] The letters of accusation were sent to Ḥĕnân-Îshôʿ while he was staying in the Monastery of Jonah near Môṣul. This unfortunate man had been deposed for nearly two years through the machinations of John of Dâsen, Bishop of Nisibis, and after

The Patriarch wrote to their accusers saying that he had personally no knowledge whatever of the matters of which these three men were accused, and that he never interfered in the affairs of monks, but that as the accusation must be enquired into he wished this to be done by the Abbot and monks of Bêth ʿÂbhê. George and his colleagues examined the three monks, and finding that there was no ground for the accusation, reported this fact to the Patriarch, and the men returned to their cells by his order. George was buried at Bêth Âbhê in that part of the church called ܒܝܬ ܫܘܬܐ, *i. e.*, "place where the after-supper service" (or compline) was sung, which lay to the north of the choir.

X. SÂMÂ OF NESHRÂ.

Sâmâ, the tenth Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, was the brother of George surnamed Bar-Ṣayyâdhê; his life was written in the "Book of the Little Paradise" by David, Bishop of the Kartaw Arabs, and he was buried in the church at Bêth ʿÂbhê near his brother.

XI. NATHANIEL.

Nathaniel, the eleventh Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, flourished under the Patriarch Ḥĕnân-Îshôʿ, and his life was

being thrown into prison for some days, was released and sent to a monastery in the mountains in charge of two of John's disciples. On the way these men threw him down a precipice and injured or broke one or both of his legs; for this reason he was surnamed the "Lame". The men thought he was dead and left him, but he was found by some shepherds who nursed him and brought him to the Monastery of Jonah, where he was buried in 701.

written in the "Book of the Little Paradise" by David, Bishop of the Kartaw Arabs; he was buried in the church of Bêth ʿÂbhê. He wrote polemical treatises against the followers of Severus of Antioch, and the Manicheans (ضبيثة), and the people of the Arab district of Kanda (ضدّيثة), and the Mândârâyê,[1] and a commentary on the Psalms of David.

XII. ṢĔLÎBHÂ THE ARAMEAN.

Ṣĕlîbhâ, the twelfth Abbot of Bêth ʿAbhê, probably came from the country to the north of Bagdad; he flourished under the Patriarch Ḥĕnân-Îshôʿ, and his life was written in the "Book of the Little Paradise" by David, Bishop of the Kartaw Arabs. He was buried in the church at Bêth ʿÂbhê. During the lifetime of Ṣĕlîbhâ a serious famine took place in the country of Margâ, and some of the monks were obliged to retire to the mountainous districts where they could find berries to eat.[2]

XIII. GABRIEL, SURNAMED "LITTLE SPARROW".

Gabriel, the thirteenth Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, flourished at the end of the seventh century, and his life was written in the "Book of the Little Paradise" by David, Bishop of the Kartaw Arabs; he was buried in the church at Bêth ʿÂbhê.

XIV. JOSEPH OF SÎÂRZÔR.

Joseph, the fourteenth Abbot of Bêth ʿAbhê, came from the country of Sîârzôr or Shâhrâzûr, and was a kinsman

[1] The ضدّيثة took their name from the Arab king المُنذر; see *B. O.*, iii. 1. p. 224, and Payne Smith, *Thes.*, col. 2171.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 225.

of Gabriel, surnamed the "Dancer", Bishop of Bêth Garmai; he came to the monastery during the lifetime of this old man, probably about A. D. 720. He lived a strict ascetic life, and was a man of lowly mind, and his virtues induced the brethren to make him their abbot. When he had held this office for four years the Patriarch Ṣĕlîbhâ-zĕkhâ, who succeeded Ḥĕnân-Îshŏ' in 701, came to Bêth 'Âbhê with the intention of carrying off a beautiful Evangeliarium bound in gold and set with jewels,[1] which had been bequeathed to the monastery by its famous patron the Patriarch, Îshŏ'-yahbh III. of Adiabene. Rabban Joseph resisted the Patriarch and rebuked him for his cupidity, and when he tried to remove it by force, the young coenobites fell upon him and buffeted him and took it away; the elders apologized to the Patriarch for the rough handling which he had received, but Rabban Joseph resigned his office, and left the monastery, and became the Abbot of the Monastery of Bar 'Idtâ. Soon after he came there an Arab called Ayâs, a member of the tribe of Dhûhl, the storekeeper of the monastery, asked and obtained permission from the monks to build a house for his cattle on their estate, and little by little he seized upon the fields round about it, and made them his own. For some reason he slew the steward and cast his body into a well, and next threatened the life of the Abbot Joseph. When Joseph heard this he went to Bâlâdh, a town situated on the east bank of the Tigris, about forty miles north of Môṣul, where he founded the monastery which is called after his name.[2]

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 229.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 233, note 5.

XV. JOHN.

John, the fifteenth Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, was a nephew of ʿĂnân-Îshôʿ, who redacted the Book of Paradise for the Patriarch George (he sat from 661—680), and he entered the monastery as a youth during his uncle's lifetime. He was admirably constituted for leading the life of an ascetic, and the renown of his piety and abstinence caused him to be elected abbot of his monastery, and later Bishop of Bêth Bĕghâsh on the Upper Zâb, and finally Metropolitan of Adiabene by the Patriarch Ṣĕlîbhâ-zĕkhâ, who died in 728. He bequeathed to the library of Bêth Âbhê all the books which he had inherited from his uncle, and he showed his affection for that house in many other ways. John's syncellus was called Dindowai, and him he appointed Bishop of Maʿallthâ and Ḥenâithâ; this pious man likewise bequeathed his books to the library of Bêth ʿÂbhê. John ruled as abbot for many years, and he was buried by the door of the screen (ܦܪܟܬܐ = φράκτης) of the martyrium.

About the period of John's rule the glory of Bêth Âbhê was much diminished, and Gabriel, surnamed the Dancer, a monk there who afterwards became Metropolitan Bishop of Kerkûk, says in a work which he composed that of all the estates which the Patriarchs Îshôʿ-yahbh III. and George bequeathed to them nothing whatever was left.[1]

XVI. AḤÂ.

Aḥâ, the sixteenth Abbot of Bêth Âbhê, was born at Awâkh, in the district of Ṭalânâ, in the country of Margâ;

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 248.

he and his brother Shûbhḥâl-Mâran were educated at Shalmath[1] and afterwards entered Bêth ʿÂbhê; when John was elected Bishop of Bĕghâsh Aḥâ was elected Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê. He was a man of fine presence but of humble and lowly mind. He lived a strict ascetic life and ate only a little bread and onion with some water each evening; in church he never lifted his eyes from the tops of his sandals from the beginning of the service to the end. Under the rule of the Patriarch Mâr Abhâ this Abbot was elected Metropolitan of Âthôr and Adiabene; his consecration took place between 740—750. Aḥâ took part in the deposition of Sûrîn the Patriarch in 754,[2] and he seems to have played his part in this difficult business with tact and skill; he lived a short time after this event, and died and was buried at Shalmath in Margâ.

About this time flourished Bâbhai of Gĕbhîltâ in Ṭirhân, who devoted himself to the task of founding schools in the country of Margâ, and of improving the musical portions of the Nestorian church-service; what Îshŏ-yahbh of Adiabene did for the service-book that did Bâbhai for church music. Each country, town, and monastery had its own hymn and psalm tunes and sang them in its own way, and if a man happened to be in a church away from his home he could not join in the service, but had to stand silent like one ignorant. Bâbhai arranged the versicles, responses, final clauses, tunes for psalms and hymns, and drew up a set of

[1] For his dream in which he foresaw that he would become a bishop, see Vol. ii. p. 263.

[2] ܒܫܢܬ ܫܒܥ . . . . ܕܒܗ ܒܫܢܬ ܟ ܕܒܬܪ ܗܘܐ ܕܒܝܘܡ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝܗܒ ܒܝܕ ܡܪܢ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܕܒܪ ܫܘܫܢ ܕܒܝܬ ܥܒܕܝ Bar-Hebraeus, *Chron. Eccles.*, ii. col. 155.

directions to teach people how to use them. Being fully aware that any wide-spread system of reform flourishes best when it can be taught in schools, Bâbhai induced various Persian noblemen to supply money, and he succeeded in establishing at least twenty-four schools[1] wherein the "musical system of Rabban Bâbhai" was taught in the days of Aḥâ the Metropolitan. As five of them were founded in monasteries it seems that all monks did not so seriously object to the noise of the boy's voices as did Ḳâm-Îshôʿ, Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê.[2] Bâbhai was the author of many metrical compositions arranged alphabetically, and of "Consolations" and "Blessings".[3]

Here must be mentioned Mâranʿ-ammeh of Ḥaṭrê, or Ḥaṭrâ, in Ṭirhân, one of the disciples of Bâbhai the musician. This man was appointed teacher of the school of the village of Kĕphar ʿUzzêl, and his life there was in every way so remarkable that Mâr Aḥâ the Metropolitan elected him to the Bishopric of Salâkh in the room of Mâr Îshôʿ-zĕkhâ. Salâkh, the native country of Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, abounded at that time in Magianism, and the inhabitants thereof worshipped the sun, moon and stars, and trees of beautiful foliage, and here Mâranʿ-ammeh began to work a series of miracles, the narrative concerning which forms an important section of the Book of Governors. According to Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, he converted many of the Shahrîghân, a sect which regarded Christ as "one of the prophets" and as having no divinity; he

[1] For their names see Vol. ii. p. 295.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 148.

[3] The text of one of his hymns is given on p. 300.

destroyed an ants' nest in the wall of the church at Neḥshôn by having it sprinkled with water in which he had washed the cross which he wore; he raised the son of a widow to life, and performed many miracles of a like nature; and he prophesied the downfall of the Shahrîghân, who were great land-owners in Salâkh, and their utter destruction by Ḥâtim bar-Sâlih, who was as yet unborn. On the death of Mâr Aḥâ he was appointed Metropolitan Bishop of Adiabene by the Patriarch Jacob, who sat from 753—772, and soon after he had taken office he made a re-distribution of the dioceses under his rule. In his day many members of religious houses had given themselves over to a vicious course of life, and Mâran-'ammeh received a revelation to go and destroy the villages wherein they lived. He pleaded with the angel of the Lord that he could not destroy his own flock, and when he saw that the commands which he brought to him must perforce be carried out he fled to the desert and took refuge in a reedy swamp whither the spiritual being followed him, on the choice of being burned with fire in the reeds or going to fulfill his Lord's behests being placed before him once more, he promised with tears to execute the judgment which was decreed upon the wicked. When he had given his word the angel placed him back in his cell in one moment. Soon after this he set out from his monastery, and crossing the Zâb made his way into the mountainous country east of Margâ; here by his means the village of Bîrtâ was burned with fire; Bêth Ṭĕḥûnai was swallowed up in the earth amid thunders and lightnings; Bêth 'Ainâthâ was destroyed by the blasts of a mighty wind; Ḥabbûshtâ (*or* Ḥebhshûshtâ) was destroyed by his curses; Bêth Edhrê was

raided by the northern barbarians and its people were slain; Mayâ Ḳarîrê decayed and the estates there passed into other hands; at Bêth Ḳârdâgh the tower in which a Jacobite pillar-saint[1] lived was struck by the lightnings from a storm which rose in Gebel Mâḳlûb, and the pillar-saint himself was killed, according to the prophecy of Mâran-ʿammeh; and the village of Ḥeṭrê became a ruin. In the days of Mâran-ʿammeh there was a great famine, and the good man took a very active part in administering relief to the widows and orphans.[2]

XVII. ÎSHŌʿ-YAHBH OF TELLÂ OF BÎRTÂ.

Îshô-yahbh, the seventeeth Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, was a kinsman of Îshōʿ-yahbh III. the Patriarch, and was born at Tellâ in the province of Bîrtâ, and he entered the monastery when John, Metropolitan of Adiabene, was abbot. When Aḥâ was made Metropolitan of Adiabene in the room of John, Îshōʿ-yahbh succeeded him as abbot, and when Abraham, Bishop of Nineveh, died Îshōʿ-yahbh was elected to fill his place. Here he lived until he became an old man, and he performed the episcopal office with such success that on the death of Ḥĕnân-Îshōʿ II., who sat from 774—780, the Bishops and Metropolitans made all arrangements to elect him to the patriarchate.[3] When

[1] On the origin of pillar-saints see the interesting article on Simeon Stylites (A. D. 395—451) by Nöldeke in his *Sketches from Eastern History*, English translation by J. S. Black, M. A., Edinburgh, 1892, p. 214.

[2] See Vol. ii. p. 338f.

[3] On p. 379, l. 15, for "so that he became the Patriarch", read "so that he might become the Patriarch".

Timothy, Bishop of Bêth Bĕghâsh, saw that it was the general wish to make Îshô'-yahbh the Patriarch, he went to him secretly, and persuaded him that as he was an old man he would not be able to resist the attacks of Ephraim, Metropolitan of Gundê-Shâbhôr, and of Thomas, Bishop of Kashkar, both of whom were, with Timothy, candidates for the patriarchate; Timothy also promised to make him Metropolitan of Adiabene, and thus succeeded in causing him to refuse to be appointed Catholicus and Patriarch. Shortly after this, by some means or other, Timothy became Patriarch and in a few days he elected Îshô'-yahbh Metropolitan of Adiabene. When the people of Adiabene saw that they had not been consulted in the election of Îshô'-yahbh they refused to acknowledge him as their head, and being stirred up to rebellion by Joseph, Metropolitan of Merv, they took Rôsṭâm, Bishop of Ḥenâithâ, and made him Metropolitan of Arbela in the Mud Convent which is on the Tigris, below the Hebrew Fortress in Nineveh, and the Shahrîghân seated him on the Metropolitan throne of Bêth Mâr Ḳardâgh. Rôsṭâm at once seized upon the revenues of the see and gave himself up to a luxurious life, and one day when riding on a mule on his return from a drunken feast the dogs of Bêth Mâr Ḳardâgh surrounded the animal and he could not go on; Rôsṭâm was at last obliged to dismount, and as he did so these animals rushed upon him in a body and bit and worried him to death. When the people of Adiabene saw the fate of their unconsecrated bishop, they repented of their folly and inducted Îshô'-yahbh with great honour.

In the days of Îshô'-yahbh the church of Bêth ʿÂbhê, which had been built by his great namesake the Patriarch

from Adiabene, had become old and ruined, and the Abbot saw that it was necessary to rebuild it. He brought workmen and hewed limestone in the mountain of Dĕbhar Ḥephtôn, and brought it in rafts to the foot of the mountain peak upon which the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê stood; from the river it was carried to the site of the church by donkeys and mules. The altar and the coffins and bodies of the men who had been buried in the martyrium were removed to the library, and the walls of the church, massive even in their decay, were pulled down. Notwithstanding the active opposition of the brethren Îshôʿ-yahbh continued his work, and was, by a miracle, enabled to pay the heretic contractor whom he employed, two sums of seven and thirteen thousand pieces of money (*i. e.*, about £500) respectively. When the church was finished he intended to rebuild the other parts of the monastery and the porter's lodge, but he died shortly after Easter and was buried in Bêth Mâr Ḳardâgh in Adiabene. During Îshôʿ-yahbh's abbotship the governor of Môṣul mulcted the monastery of fifteen thousand pieces of silver, a sum equal to about £375 of our money.

XVIII. CYRIACUS OF GĔBHÎLTÂ.

Cyriacus, the eighteenth Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, was born at Gĕbhîltâ in Ṭîrhân, and was the son of wealthy Christian parents; he was a disciple of Gûryâ, a disciple of Bâbhai the musician, and afterwards entered the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê when Mâr Aḥâ was the abbot, probably between 740 and 750. When he had passed through the three years of his novitiate he went to live in a cell by himself, and practised the most rigid

austerities. His daily food consisted of a dry crust which he ate at eventime dipped in salt and water, and when he was sitting, reading, eating or sleeping he used to bind his knees round with a thick leather strap, so that he could not by any means stretch out his legs. At night, when keeping vigil, he used to bend one knee like a camel and fasten a leather strap round the bent foot and thigh, and holding a rod, he stood all night in that painful position, like a crane standing on one foot; worn out by exhaustion he sometimes fell down fainting and when he had recovered himself he fastened the strap round the other foot and leg, and continued his watching until the day breathed. When the abbot Îshô'-yahbh died the choice of the brethren fell upon Cyriacus, who having been appointed abbot, at once deputed the temporal affairs of the house to the charge of one of the brethren, so that his own ascetic manner of life might not be interrupted. For some reason or other at this period of its history Bêth Âbhê fell into great trouble: the locusts ate up the seed corn, and food became scarce, and Cyriacus himself was obliged to go to Môṣul (?) to borrow from the merchants there, eight thousand *zûzê*, a sum equal to about £200 of our money, and to pay interest thereon. While the monastery was in this pitiable condition Cyriacus healed the son of an Arab of Môṣul who was sick unto death, and the grateful Arab in return paid the debt owed by the monks, and left two thousand *zûzê* (£50) with them for their most pressing needs. Notwithstanding, however, all the virtues of Cyriacus, the Monastery of Bêth 'Âbhê sank little by little into a deplorable condition under his rule, and within a few years after his

death the house which had educated four Patriarchs,[1] and had produced the editors of the Nestorian service-book for all the Sundays of the year, and the redactor of the "Book of Paradise" of Palladius, and the authors of works which for their learning and excellence were standard authorities on all spiritual and temporal matters throughout the length and breadth of the land, was obliged to hire the services of Solomon of Bêth Garmai and of Bâ'ûth to teach its monks how to read the service-books and to sing the hymns and responses. In a vision one day Cyriacus foresaw that forty-two of the monks were to become rulers in the Nestorian Church at home and abroad, now this actually came to pass, for Cyriacus became Bishop of Bâlâdh, George and Abraham became Patriarchs, ten were made Metropolitan Bishops and Bishops of Gîlân and Dailôm near the Caspian Sea, one became Bishop of Mûḳân, one became Metropolitan of China,[2] one became Bishop of Yemen and

[1] Îshôʿ-yahbh III. of Adiabene, George I. and George II., and Abraham who sat from 837 to 850. It is almost certain that Timothy was educated at Bêth ʿÂbhê.

[2] ܒܝܬ ܨܝܢܝܐ The first Nestorian missionary arrived in China in the early part of the seventh century, although it seems that Christianity must have penetrated that country long before this time. Tradition assigns the evangelization of China to St. Thomas, and although this may be somewhat doubtful there is no doubt that Arnobius, who wrote about A. D. 300, reckoned the people of the Seres as Christians; compare "Enumerari enim possunt, atque in usum computationis venire, ea quae in India gesta sunt, apud Seras, Persas et Medos" *etc.: Adversus Gentes*, Leyden, 1651. lib. ii. p. 50. See also Le Quien, *Oriens Christianus*, tom. ii. col. 1269; Assemânî, *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 403; Kircher, *China Illustrata*, pp. 57, 92; Raulin, *Hist. Eccles. Malabar*, Rome, 1745, p. 7; Du Halde, *Description de la Chine;* and

Ṣanʿâ, one became Metropolitan of Kerkûk, four became Bishops of Bêth Garmai, one became Bishop of Shôshan in Elam, two became Bishops of Bêth Bĕghâsh, three became Bishops of Margâ, one became Bishop of Nineveh, one became Bishop of Shennâ, and two became Bishops of Khânîshâbhôr.[1] There is little wonder that Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, was proud of the monastery which might be called the "Mother of Patriarchs and Bishops", and we may judge of the old reputation of the house for piety and learning by the fact that its sons were accepted without question as rulers of the churches even in remote Yemen and China.

In the days of Cyriacus an Arab called ʿAmran bar-Muḥammad made his way into Margâ, and having seized many of the villages round about he tried to force the brethren of Bêth ʿÂbhê to sell the monastery and its estates to him. The Abbot refused to entertain the proposition, and predicted a wretched fate for ʿAmran,

Gibbins, *Authentic Memoirs of the Christian Church in China*, Dublin, 1862, Introduction. The famous bilingual Chinese-Syriac inscription of Singan-fu (see Vol. ii. p. 379) was discovered in 1625, while some excavations were being made, and it is dated A. Gr. 1092 = A. D. 780—781. It is rectangular in shape and measures about $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft.$\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ ft.$\times 9$ in., and has upon it a figure somewhat like the Maltese Cross. "5 palmis lata, uno crassa, longa fere decem; . . . . . tenet crucisfiguram, non absimilem ei, quam Equites portant Melitenses" (Kircher, *Prodromus*, p. 52). The question of the genuineness of the Chinese part of the inscription has been raised by some writers, but I am assured by the Chinese scholar Prof. R. K. Douglas, Keeper of Oriental MSS. in the British Museum, that there is no doubt about it whatever.

[1] For their names see Vol. ii. p. 447. The names of the eleven others Thomas was unable to give.

whereupon this Arab sent men to lie in wait about the monastery to slay him; the men were unable to carry out their orders, for they were afraid of the miraculous fire which protected the abbot's body and which made his cell full of light. When Cyriacus had lived fifty years at Bêth ʿÂbhê he was elected Bishop of Bâlâdh, but he only ministered in his new office for fifty days; he died about A. D. 800.

XIX. SHÛBHḤÂL-MÂRAN.

The nineteenth Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê was Shûbhḥâl-Mâran of whom Thomas tells us little.

XX. JOSEPH II.

The twentieth Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê was Joseph, a native of Bêth Mĕshainânê on the Lower Zâbh in Bêth Garmai. He lived a strictly ascetic life and fasted for many days at a time; for forty years he neither lifted up his head nor saw the ceiling of the temple. During the period of his rule Bêth ʿÂbhê was plundered by the Kurds of Kartaw who carried off everything of value while he was peacefully sleeping his mid-day sleep in his cell. Joseph is the last Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê mentioned by Thomas, and it is doubtful if he had a successor; he died in the year 832.

CHRISTIAN MONASTICISM AND ASCETICISM IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Of the origin of monasticism and of the causes which first led men to lead an ascetic life nothing

seems to be known with certainty. Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, adopting the opinion of other Christian writers, states boldly that Moses and Elijah the Great were the first ascetics, and that Christ and His Apostles and John the Baptist were their successors, and that the life of "virginity and holiness" (by which he means the "ascetic life") led by Moses und Elijah was the counterpart of that led by Christ and His Apostles.[1] At the same time, however, he says that "virginity and holiness descended from hand to hand among all nations, but especially among the pious armies of monks that exist in all quarters of the earth",[2] and it is clear that he wishes it to be understood that the successors of Moses, Elijah, Elisha, and the "sons of the prophets",[3] and John the Baptist were the Christian monks. In the fifth book[4] of the "Book of Governors" Thomas goes more fully into the question of the life of silence and contemplation led by heathen philosophers, and he quotes examples showing that certain eminent Greeks pursued a life of solitude, and he attempts to prove that they "became gods among men" thereby. The four Greeks to whom he refers are Pythagoras, Homer, Plato, and

[1] See Vol. ii. pp. 26, 27. [2] See Vol. ii. p. 27.

[3] In a chapter on the origin of the ascetic life ܕܟ ܥܡ ܐ ܣܗ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ✲ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ

Hippocrates, but many of his statements concerning them are traditions, in support of which there seems to be no evidence forthcoming. Thus he makes Homer an alchemist and states that he could transmute metals[1] and make precious stones; Plato built himself a cell in the heart of the desert and taking the Old Testament with him, meditated for three years upon the verse "Hear, O Israel, the Lord thy God is One";[2] and Hippocrates by means of a life of solitude and silence learned how the child was formed in the womb of its mother. On the other hand his remarks concerning Pythagoras have the appearance of being taken from a more trustworthy source:—"Pythagoras, the master of philosophers, from the experience which he had gained during a long interval of time, said, 'Without the lying fallow of the body in restraint, and the silence of the tongue from speaking, philosophy[3] can never be acquired.' And he commanded all those who were being taught in his school to keep silence for five years, and the entrance to wisdom was taught by him in that school by hearing and sight only". That Pythagoras did inculcate the doctrine of silence for several years is well known, and it seems that his "school", entrance to which was obtained after probation only, which was to all

[1] See especially the excellent article *Chemie* by Hoffmann in Ladenburg's *Handwörterbuch der Chimie*, Breslau 1884, Bd. XVI. p. 2, pp. 516—530.

[2] Deuteronomy vi. 4. On the mythical nature of this and other similar statements concerning Plato see Zeller, *Plato and the Older Academy* (English translation by Alleyne and Goodwin), London 1876, p. 14.

[3] Thomas uses φιλοσοφεῖν to signify the practice of asceticism.

intents and purposes a religious institution wherein many of the members were celibates,[1] and several abstained from animal food, and had all things in common, is a nearer approach to the later Christian monastery than any thing else known to us at that early time.[2]

Coming nearer to the Christian era, the Essenes or Therapeutae,[3] as they are indifferently called, came very near to the ideal of the monastic life. They lived among the palm trees near the Dead Sea,[4] and devoted themselves to the study of divine philosophy, they gave their property to their relatives, they relinquished all business, they ate sparingly, they eschewed marriage, and passed their days in their monasteries celebrating sacred mysteries and praising God[5] Almighty.

[1] On these points see particularly Zeller, *History of Greek Philosophy*, (translated by Alleyne), London, 1881. Vol. I. pp. 306—532; Röth, *Geschichte unserer Abendländischen Philosophie*, two parts, Mannheim, 1846—1858; Chaignet, *Pythagore et la Philosophie Pythagoricienne*, 2 vols. Paris, 1873; and for statements on Pythagoras by classical writers see Ritter and Preller, *Historia Philosophiae Graecae et Romanae*, 1878.

[2] *I. e.*, about the end of the sixth century B. C. On the date of the birth of Pythagoras see Zeller, *op. cit.*, vol. I, p. 325, note 1. Compare the description of the lives of Egyptian priests in Porphyry, *De Abstinentia*, lib. iv. §6ff.

[3] See Smith and Wace, *Dictionary of Christian Biography*, vol iv. art. **Philo.**

[4] Ab occidente litora Esseni fugiunt usque qua nocent, gens sola, et in toto orbe praeter ceteras mira, sine ulla femina, omni venere abdicata, sine pecunia, socia palmarum. In diem ex aequo convenarum turba renascitur large frequentantibus quos vita fessos ad mores eorum fortunae fluctibus agitat. Ita per seculorum milia (incredibile dictu) gens aeterna est, in qua nemo nascitur, tam fecunda illis aliorum vitae paenitentia est. Pliny, Nat. Hist. v. 17.

[5] Sozomen, *Hist. Eccles.*, i. 12.

Whether these people were Jews as Philo says, or whether they were Christians who had been converted by St. Mark as some have thought, it in nowise disturbs the fact that a set of men[1] lived an ascetic life near the Dead Sea. According to Josephus (*Antiquities*, xviii. 1. 5) they were about four thousand in number.

The home of Christian monasticism was Egypt, and the lives, habits and dress[2] of the strict ascetics of this country were diligently copied by monastic communities in all parts of the world. The first famous Egyptian ascetic was Paul of Thebes, the auctor vitae monasticae, who retired to the desert about A. D. 250 and died about 342, aged 113 years; Paul, however, strictly speaking belonged to the class of monks called "anchorites", and he seems to have trained no disciples; we must therefore consider Antony the Great to be the first Christian who succeeded in reducing the monastic life to a system,[3] and who left behind him a number of followers.[4] Soon after the profession of

[1] See Hospinianus, *De Monachis* (De Ethnicorum Monachis), Zürich, 1609, p. 10.

[2] On this point see Holstenius, *Codex Regularum*, Rome, 1661. Pars. ii. p. 565; Hospinianus, *op. cit.*, p. 58*b*; Evagrius, *Capita Practica* (in Migne, *Patrologiae*, tom. 40, col. 1222ff.); Cassianus, *De Institutis Coenobiorun*, lib. 1, capp. 3, 4.

[3] Verum certum est primo, ante S. Antonium monachorum patrem, nec coenobia, nec coenobitas in Aegypto aut alibi exstitisse; Assemânî, *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 303. For his "Rules" see Holstenius, *Codex Regularum*, pars. i. p. 1ff.; for his "*Twenty Discourses to his sons the monks*", and other works see Migne, *Patrologiae*, Ser. Graec. tom. 40, col. 963ff. and col. 1067; and compare Hospinianus, *De Monachis* (*De Origine et primis authoribus Eremiticae vitae*), pp. 15*b*, 18*a*. See also Vol. ii. p. 30.

[4] Sozomen, *Hist. Eccles.*, i. 13.

the ascetic life became firmly established the monks divided themselves into two great classes,[1] namely, the solitaries or anchorites, and those who lived in communities. The monk μοναχὸς,[2] lived alone in a monastery or cell μοναστήριον,[3] which in Egypt might be made of mats, or reeds, or hewn out of the rock; a collection of such cells was called a laura λαύρα;[4] and the place where a number of monks lived under one roof and under one control was called a coenobium, κοινόβιον.[5] The solitary monk usually established himself in a place at no great distance from running water, and the laura and the coenobium were frequently built near a river or stream, or in some place near a spring; the laura and coenobium always contained a church.

[1] John Cassianus (*Collation* xviii. cap. iv. p. 513. ed. Rome 1588) divides the monks into three classes:—Tria sunt in Aegypto genera monachorum, quorum duo sunt optima, tertium tepidum atque omnimodis evitandum. Primum est coenobitatum, qui scilicet in congregatione pariter consistentes, unius senioris judicio gubernantur, cujus generis maximus numerus monachorum per universam commoratur Aegyptum. Secundum anachoretatum, qui prius in coenobiis instituti, jamque in actuali conversatione perfecti, solitudinis eligere secreta . . . . . Tertium reprehensibile Sarabaitarum est . . . . . (on this last class see *Collation* xviii. cap. 7).

[2] Graeca vox est, et significat hominem solitarium, qui solus vivit, et vitae solitariae genus elegit; Hospinianus, *De Monachis*, p. 1 *a*.

[3] See Du Cange, *Glossarium*, coll. 792, 947, 948. 'Abhd-Îshô' explains ܡܢܗܝܪܬܐ by ܒܝܬ ܣܓܕܐ ܡܒܙܚܐ; see Mai, *Nova collectio*, tom. x., p. 287.

[4] See the introduction to Gregory Smith's *Christian Monasticism*, London, 1892.

[5] See Hospinianus on the words *monastery* and *coenobium*, in *De Monachis*, p. 3 *b*.

The founding of the first coenobium is attributed to Pachomius.[1] The description of the lives, habits, dress, heresies, beliefs, *etc.*, of the early monks of Egypt has been so often set forth[2] that we may at once call attention to the facts connected with the establishment of Christian monasticism in Mesopotamia.

During the early years of the fourth century Antony the Great of Egypt had a wise disciple called Hilarion, who, having imbibed the system of divine philosophy from his master, set out for his native land of Palestine, and established there the monastic life and institutions similar to those of Egypt.[3] He lived near Gaza in a cell which was so small that he could neither stand

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 396; for his "Rules" see Cassianus, *De institutis renuntiantium*, Rome, 1588, p. 649ff.; and Holstenius, *Codex Regularum*, p. 63ff.

[2] Sozomen, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 12—14; vi. 31; Hospinianus, *De Monachis*, pp. 1—63; Thomassin, *Dictionnaire de Discipline Ecclésiastique*, Paris, 1856; Helyot, *Dictionnaire des Ordres Religieux*, Paris, 1846. (in Migne's *Encyclopédie Théologique*, tomi 20—23); Rufinus, *Vitae Patrum*; Cassianus, *De Institutis renuntiantium*, Rome, 1588; Palladius, *Hist. Laus.* (in Migne *Patrologiae*, Ser. Graec. tom. 34). If we may believe the accounts of those who visited the various abodes of the monks in Egypt, the numbers of men and women who retired to them were very great. Thus in the Monastery of Pachomius in the Thebäid fourteen hundred monks lived; at Oxyrhynchus there were twenty thousand monks and ten thousand nuns; the Natron Valley, Palladius tells us, was inhabited by five thousand ascetics of different kinds; and three thousand monks used to sit at the feet of Abbâ Ôr. Rufinus, who visited Egypt about A.D. 372, says that there were almost as many monks living in the deserts as there were in the towns; Quanti populi habentur in urbibus, tanta paene habentur in desertis.

[3] Sozomen, *Hist. Eccles.*, iii. 14.

upright nor lie down at full length in it, but his teaching was very successful, for in a short time he had a following of two or three thousand monks.[1] Into Syria the ascetic life was introduced by Aones very early in the fourth century, and the life led by his followers lacked nothing of the hardness of that of the monks of Egypt. They lived on grass and ate neither bread nor meat, they drank no wine,[2] they had neither house nor hut to dwell in, but lived on the open mountains day and night praising God. The monk Batthaeus, by long abstinence from food, had worms generally between his teeth; Halas did not taste bread until he was seventy years of age; and Heliodorus passed many nights without yielding to sleep, and only partook of food one day in seven.[3] From Syria Christian monasticism rapidly spread to Mesopotamia and Persia, and on the congenial soil of those countries it grew and throve. Before A. D. 325 James, Bishop of Nisibis, led the life of an ascetic, and in A. D. 330 began the fierce persecution of the Christians by Sapor, wherein monks perished by thousands. In the reign of this tyrant Mâr Mattai, the founder of the famous Monastery of Mâr Mattai on Gebel Maḳlûb near Môṣul, was put to death. These facts prove that many monasteries existed in the East even at that early period.

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[1] Necdum tunc monasteria erant in Palaestina, nec quisquam monachum ante sanctum Hilarionem in Syria noverat: ille fundator et eruditor hujus conversationis et studii in hac provincia fuit. Habebat Dominus Jesus in Aegypto senem Antonium, habebat in Palaestina Hilarionem juniorem. St. Jerome. *Vit. Hilarion.*

[2] Sozomen, *Hist. Eccles.*, vi. 33.

[3] Sozomen, *Hist. Eccles.*, vi. 34.

It seems that the first Christian monastic settlement in Mesopotamia was made near Nisibis by an ascetic called Awgîn, and from the life[1] of this remarkable man we may glean some interesting facts which help to fill up gaps in the history of the transplanting of Christian monasticism and asceticism to Mesopotamia. Awgîn sprang from an Egyptian family who came from "Clysma an island of the sea" ܓܙܝܪܬܐ ܕܟܠܘܣܡܐ ܝܡܐ, which seems to have been situated near the modern town of Suez, and by trade he was a pearl-fisher.[2] One day when he was about to dive into the sea a divine manifestation appeared to him in the form of a fiery star which shone like the disk of the sun and ran along before him on the water, and he understood it to be a sign of divine protection. When he had followed his trade for twenty-five years he was able to still tempests and to save shipwrecked mariners by his spiritual gifts; he determined, however, to set out for another place and so made his way to the Monastery of Pachomius ܕܝܪ ܦܚܘܡ ܩܕܝܫܐ, where he became a baker of bread. Here he took his place among the brethren who attended to the table and cooked the food ܡܛܒܚܢܐ, and astonished them one day by going into the red-hot furnace ܐܬܘܢܐ, whence having knelt down and prayed he came forth uninjured; when the congregation knew what had happened all the monks came forth with the abbot at their head, and were blessed by him. On this Awgîn left the monastery and came to Egypt,

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[1] The Syriac text has recently been published by Bedjan in the third part of his ܐܬܘܬ ܕܫܗܕܐ ܘܩܕܝܫܐ (*Acta Martyrum et Sanctorum*), Paris, 1892, pp. 376—480.

[2] ܘܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܒܬܪ ܫܢܝܢ ܥܣܪ ܒܡܣܚܪܘܬܐ ܕܡܪܓܢܝܬܐ ܒܝܡܐ ܕܣܘܦ.

where, having been informed by divine agency of his arrival all the monks came to meet him; having chosen seventy of these men he set out with them to go to "the dominion of the city Nisibis, in the country of Mesopotamia" ܒܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܢܨܝܒܝܢ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܣܘܦܘܛܡܝܐ. When they came near Nisibis they crossed the Maskas river (ܡܣܟܐ,[1] *i. e.*, Μασκᾶς of Xenophon), and "went down and passed over it at the south of the city, and they found a bed of reeds ܓܘܡܐ,[2] by the side of the river wherein they lived for seven days". While here Awgîn worked a miracle which raised a tumult in the city, and he and his brethren departed to Mount Îzlâ, on the south of the city, where they found a cavern wherein they lived for thirty years; his fame spread abroad and monks were gathered together to him from Egypt[3] and from the "remote islands of the sea", and their number amounted to 350 men. The brethren devoted themselves to good works, and they purchased 300 earthen jars ܒܘܟܝ which they filled with water each day and gave to thirsty travellers. Awgîn took an important part in the appointment of Jacob, Bishop of Nisibis, and he possessed great influence over several wealthy people in Nisibis whose diseases he had cured. When he had worked several miracles and had wrought many cures the governor of the district wrote to the Emperor Constantine and informed him concerning them, and how his son had been restored to life having been

[1] See Hoffmann, *Auszüge*, p. 171; Wright, *Catalogue of Syr. MSS. in the British Museum*, p. 1129. A variant quoted by Bedjan calls the river ܒܓܘܓ.

[2] Var. ܒܟܐ ܕܒܓܘܓܐ ܕܒܟ.

[3] Compare *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 864.

dead. In reply Constantine wrote:—"There are three persons in the world whom our Lord hath set as pillars in the four quarters thereof, who shine with the heavenly rays of light which have risen upon our manhood, who enlighten darkened minds, who reject and cast out from the understandings [of men] opinions of blackness and all the evil passions which the wicked husbandman hath sown in them, and they cultivate and cleanse the fields of their souls, and sow in them the good seed of the doctrine of Jesus our God; now these three marvellous men, who are in outward appearance feeble folk, pursue and abase the hosts of illustrious mighty men. With these strangers and needy men who make others rich, with these three combatants ܐܢܫܐ ܡܣܟܢܐ, hath our empire been long acquainted, [I mean] Antony in the land of Egypt, Hilarion on the sea-coast,[1] and Mâr Awgîn who hath departed from Egypt and hath come and dwelt in your quarter of the world which he enlighteneth. And we pray and entreat him to pray before our Lord that we and all the dominion of our empire may be preserved, and in the day when the mercy of the Sun of Righteousness, Jesus Christ, riseth upon us, may we be worthy [to receive] with them of the heavenly kingdom through their prayers to God which shall have been answered".[2] A short time before this letter was written Jacob, Bishop of Nisibis, began to build a church for Awgîn, and Mâr Mîlôs of Jerusalem contributed three hundred dînârs towards the expenses.

For some time before Jacob became Bishop of Nisibis he had had the desire to go to Mount Ḳardô

[1] See *supra*, p. cxxiii.

[2] For the Syriac text see Bedjan, *op. cit.*, p. 425.

to seek for the ark of Noah, and now he determined to ask Awgîn to go with him thither in quest of it; Awgîn was unable to accompany him, but he foretold that the search would be successful. Jacob set out on his journey, and when he arrived at the foot of the mountain, an angel appeared to him and led him to the place where the ark was buried, and putting his hand in the earth he drew forth a plank and gave it to him, and dismissed him; Jacob returned to Awgîn and showed him the plank, and from a piece thereof Awgîn made a cross which he placed in his cell, and which he afterwards buried in his monastery. Jacob next built a large monastery[1] ܒܝܬܐ on Mount Ḳardô over the spot where the ark was buried, and invited Awgîn and his congregation to assist at its consecration. When Julian the Apostate arrived with his hosts at Nisibis, on the way to Ctesiphon, Awgîn had an interview with Jovianus, the captain of Julian's lifeguards, who promised to help and to protect the Church, and to whom Awgîn prophesied future glory.[2] After the death of Julian, and the cession of Nisibis and the other fortresses and provinces to the Persians by Jovianus in 363, Sapor advanced to occupy Nisibis. On his arrival he at once sent after Awgîn to come to him, and the old man set out with three disciples to go into the king's presence; because he could only walk slowly he sent his disciples on in advance and while awaiting his arrival Sapor

[1] Near this monastery was the village ܒܕܪܟܐ whither Sharezer fled when he had slain his father Sennacherib.

[2] The Syriac writer here states that Jovianus come from ܒܝܕܢ ܥܢܒܬܐ or Anbar, to Nisibis to beg Awgîn to pray that God would speedily break the head of the wicked man, *i. e.*, Julian.

questioned them concerning the situation of their monastery. When Awgîn had gone into the presence Sapor treated him with great honour, but the Magians and fire worshippers ܡܘܒ̈ܕ̈ܐ[1] began to dispute with him on matters of religion. In answer to them Awgîn proposed to the king that a fire should be kindled, and that the god who answered by the fire should be held to be the true God, and on this Sapor commanded that a large fire should be lit and that one of the Magians should go and stand up in it. The Magians tried to obey but were not able to approach the fire, whereupon Awgîn commanded one of the brethren to go into the fire; the monk at once leapt into the flames, but although the tongues of fire played around him on all sides during the long time which he stood in it, he was in nowise injured thereby, neither were his garments scorched. Then Sapor rejoiced and straightway believed in the God of Awgîn. Now Sapor had two sons; one had been slain by the heretic Mânî, and the other was possessed of a devil. When he saw the power of Awgîn he brought him to him, and the holy man expelled the devil, and urged him until he confessed that he was the god of the Magians, and exposed the wickedness of his followers. Sapor then asked Awgîn what he should give him, and the holy man replied:—"O Lord King, we ask neither gold nor silver from the realm of thy empire, but we beg that thou wilt command and that there shall be given to us little places by the roads and ways, that we may build upon them convents and monasteries in which

[1] *I. e.*, Pers. موبد; see Payne Smith, *Thes.*, col. 2045, and Nöldeke, *Geschichte der Perser*, p. 9, note 3.

we may relieve the wants of strangers; and give us power to go to Bêth Lâphât and to the country of the Hûzâyê and to build monasteries and convents where we please;" the king at once gave permission and the monks returned to their monastery with joy. Sapor again sent for Awgîn and gave him the village of ܒܝܬ ܥܓܠ, together with the mill which was attached thereto, and a warrant bearing the king's seal empowering him and his monks to build churches and monasteries wheresoever they went. A few days after this seventy-two brethren gathered together at the foot of the mountain, and having been blessed by Awgîn, each man holding his cross in his hand set out to found a monastery in the place whither Divine Grace should lead him; and these were their names:—Mâr Thomas, Mâr Gûryâ, Mâr Baṭṭâlâ, Mâr George, Mâr Ḳĕdhâlâ, Mâr Dâdhâ, Mâr Ṭâbhâ, Mâr Joannes, Mâr Elisha, Mâr Serapion, Mâr Gregory, Mâr Yâhô, Mâr-yahbh, Mâr Simeon of his pillar, Abhâ Simeon of Khuzistan, Mâr Ôlôg, Mâr Jehosaphat the martyr, Mâr Mîlînôs the martyr, Mâr Olâ, Mâr Joseph Bûsnâyâ, Mâr Bûsnâyâ, Mâr Daniel, Mâr Gabhrônâ, Mâr Isaac, Mâr Shâzî, Mâr Bar-shemesh, Mâr Ḥabbîbhâ, Mâr Gûlâ, Moses, Mâr Ḥadh-bhĕ-shabbâ-yamînâ, Mâr Sylvanus, Mâr Titus, Mâr Andrew, Mâr Ubîl bar-Ba'ûth, Mâr Benjamin, Mâr Shabbû, Mâr John[1] of Apamea, Mâr John of Neḥal(?), Mâr John of Dailôm, Mâr John the Arab, Mâr George of Ṭûbam, Mâr Stephen, Mâr Malkâ, Mâr Isaiah, Mâr Yârêth, Mâr Phinehas, Mâr Aḥâ,[2] Mâr John the Little,

[1] One of Awgîn's disciples called John the Egyptian built a monastery at Gezîra; see *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 864.

[2] He built the Monastery of the Bucket عمر الزرنوق *ibid.*, p. 864. For the finding of his remains see *ibid.* p. 148.

Mâr John of Kemûlâ,[1] Mâr Mĕrôlâ, Mâr Mîkhâi, Mâr Pâpâ, Rabban Salârâ, Abhâ Mîkhâ, Mâr Ḳâwmâ, Mâr Ḳayumâ, Mâr Abraham, Mâr Andrew, Abhâ Pôlâ, Mâr Ûkhâmâ, Mâr Solomon, Mâr Amôn, Mâr Luke, Mâr Gĕnîbhâ, Mâr Bâbhai the scribe, Sergius Dôdâ, Mâr Shaliṭâ,[2] Mâr ʿAbhd-Îshoʿ, Mâr John bar-Kaldun, Mâr Shâîn, Mâr Abhûn, and Mâr Jonah. With these missionaries are reckoned Mârt Thecla and Stratonice, sisters of Awgîn.

According to the Syriac text Awgîn died on the 21st of Nîsân A. Gr. 674=A. D. 363, but there is some doubt about the accuracy of this date.

From the above we may see that in the third quarter of the fourth century the monastic life had taken deep root in Mesopotamia, and that one monastery alone had sent forth seventy-two missionaries; from other sources we know that the Monastery of Mâr Mattai on Gebel Maḳlûb near Môṣul, and the Monastery of Rîshâ were also flourishing institutions at that time, for the founder of the former was martyred by Sapor, and to the latter a number of refugees fled for shelter during the reign of Valens[3] (A. D. 364—378). In 385 three monks, ʿAbhdâ, ʿAbhd-Îshoʿ and Yahbh-lâhâ, built monasteries in Babylonia and Arabia.[4]

In the fifth century the increase and spread of the monastic life was very great,[5] and monasteries were founded in Armenia, Persia and the neighbouring coun-

[1] He was originally in the employ of Sapor, but became converted and joined Awgîn after the martyrdom of Shahdost in 332; see *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 864.

[2] He built a monastery in Bêth Zabhdai.

[3] See Vol. ii. Bk. vi. chap. i. p. 578.

[4] *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 869.

[5] See *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 873.

tries, and in the districts along the shores of the Persian Gulf; by the end of this century, however, a certain amount of laxity had crept into them, and several of the monks were married men who lived openly with their wives. Babhai or Bâbhûyah, by birth a Magian, the twenty-first Patriarch of the Nestorians, who lived during the reign of the Emperor Marcianus (A. D. 450—457), married a wife,[1] and in his days flourished Bar-Ṣaumâ, Metropolitan of Nisibis, Magnâ, the Patriarch who had been deposed, and Narsai a teacher of Nisibis; these men embraced the heresy of Nestorius and proclaimed it far and wide, and they openly allowed the bishops of their Church to marry the women who lived in the monasteries. Bar-Ṣaumâ married a nun who lived in his cell with him, and "he shamelessly proclaimed her to be his legal wife."[2] At a Synod held at Seleucia in 485 the permission for monks and nuns to marry was promulgated[3] ضبط الكهنة والديرانيين الذين لا يمكنهم نفوسهم احتجاجًا بقول فولوس[4] and at another synod held in 499 it was decreed that "the Catholicus and the minor priests and monks might marry one wife and beget children according to the Scriptures" ان يودن للجاثليق فمن دونه من الكهنة والرهبة في تزويج امراة واحدة

[1] *B. O.*, ii. p. 387, note 1; Budge, *Book of the Bee*, p. 117.

[2] ܗܘ ܕܟܬ ܒܥܘܬ ܕܐܬܬܗ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܘܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܬܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܕܒܪ ܡܣܟܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܬܗ

وطلب ولدها على ما جا فى الكتب[1]; and the example of marrying set by Babhai and his friends was followed by the Patriarchs Shîlâ and Elisha,[2] and Paul. It is evident that at the end of the fifth and at the beginning of the sixth century the lives of many monks and ascetics had become lax, if not absolutely dissolute; against the corruption which had entered the monasteries the Patriarch Abhâ, who sat from A. D. 536—552, set his face firmly, and he refused to marry a wife that others might follow his example. During his rule also it was decreed at the Synod held in 544 that no Patriarch or Bishop should marry.[3]

For the facts stated in the above portion of this chapter we have drawn upon works other than that of Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, but at this point the evidence of the Book of Governors may be introduced with advantage, for about the period when the Patriarch Abhâ ruled the Church, Abraham, the founder of the Great Monastery on Mount Îzlâ, from which came Jacob, the founder of Bêth ʿÂbhê, was pondering in his mind how to reform the habits of his ascetic countrymen. Abraham of Kashkar is said to have been baptized A. D. 502. He studied at Nisibis under his namesake Abraham, nephew of Narsai,[4] after which he went to Ḥêrtâ or Ḥîrtâ and converted some of the natives there. Later he went to the Scete desert where he took upon himself the order of the ascetic life, and he learned there the doctrine and principles of the strict Egyptian anchorites; he also visited Mount Sinai, and it is pretty

[1] See *B. O.*, iii. i. p. 430, col. 2.

[2] Bar-Hebraeus, *Chron. Eccles.*, ii. 82.

[3] *B. O.*, iii. ii. p. 872.

[4] See Vol. ii. p. 37.

certain that he visited the holy places in Palestine. After a time he returned to Mesopotamia and established himself, like his predecessor Mâr Awgîn, in a cave on Mount Îzlâ near Nisibis. Here he became famous for the sternness of his life, and multitudes of monks flocked to him; according to Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, he was the inventor, *i. e.*, introducer, of the corona tonsure.[1] By great good fortune a copy of the "Rules" or "Canons" laid down by Abraham has come down to us, and as they are important for the study of the constitution of early Mesopotamian monasteries an English version of the Syriac text published in Mai, *Scriptorum Veterum*, Nova Collectio, tom. x. p. 290 ff., is here given.

The Canons which were laid down by Mâr Abraham the Great, the head of the ascetics in all Persia.[2]

CANON I.

First of all a life of tranquillity according to the command of the Fathers, and according to the word of the Apostle [Paul] which he spake to the Thessalonians [saying], "I ask from you, O my brethren, that ye abound more and more, and that ye study to be quiet, and to be occupied in your own matters".[3] And again he spake to them [saying], "We command and we entreat you by our Lord Jesus Christ that ye labour in quietness, and eat your bread".[4] And again Isaiah said, "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the labour of righteousness quietness".[5] And again Abbâ Antony said,

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 40, note 4. "Regnum quod habent Clerici in Deo, designat Corona in capite"; see Hospinianus, *De Monachis* (De Origine Tonsurae Clericorum), p. 62*a*.

[2] For the Syriac text see Mai, *Scriptorum Veterum. Nova Collectio*, tom. x. p. 290 ff.

[3] Thessalonians iv. 11.

[4] 2 Thessalonians iii. 12.

[5] Isaiah xxxii. 17.

"When a fish is taken out of the water it dieth, even so doth the solitary who is brought outside his cell".[1] And again the holy Mark the solitary said, "If the body be not quiet, the mind cannot be quiet." Quietness then is preserved by these two causes, *viz.*, constant reading and prayer, or by the labour of the hands and meditation, according to that which Abbâ Isaiah spake and according to what the wise man [Solomon] spake, "Idleness begetteth a multitude of evils"; and again, "The man who doeth no work is at all times cast into lust". Therefore let us be constant in our cells in quietness, and let us flee from idleness, which is a thing that causeth loss, being firmly persuaded that if we allow it to remain it will be impossible for us either to bear leaves or to yield fruit, if indeed it happen not that we be altogether cut off from the life of the fear of God.

CANON II.

Concerning fasting [we learn] from the words of our Lord, "When the Son of Man hath been lifted up then shall they fast in those days";[2] and again the Apostle [Paul] said, "In much fasting";[3] and again "they were fasting and entreating God in prayer";[4] and again from the Fathers [we learn] that "fasting shall be a helper for us before God"; and again, "let us not be slack in obedience to fasting". Concerning the fruits of fasting and the helps which arise from it we may learn accurately from Moses, and Elijah, and Daniel and his companions, and our Saviour and the Apostles, and all the Fathers. Let us therefore preserve fasting inasmuch as it is the origin[5] of a multitude of virtues, and a guide to true life.

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1 Quemadmodum educti extra aquam pisces emoriuntur; ita accidit monacho quoque, si diu morabitur extra cellam suam. And again, Quemadmodum moriuntur pisces in aridam extracti; ita moritur monachus, qui extra cellam in civitatibus degit. See Migne, *Patrologiae*, Ser. Graec. tom. 40, col. 1085.

2 St. Matthew ix. 15. 3 2 Corinthians xi. 27.

4 Acts xiv. 23.

5 Compare ܨܘܡܐ ܕܫܪܫ ܟܠ ܛܒ̈ܐ ܘܡܫܟܚ ܠܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܫܘܝܐ ܠܗ ܘܡܢ ܨܘܡܐ ܡܬܚܙܝ ܟܠ ܡܕ̈ܡ ܛܒ ܕܫܘܝ ܠܗ Chabot, *De S. Isaaci Ninivitae vita, scriptis et doctrina*, Paris, 1892, p. 80.

CANON III.

Concerning prayer, and reading, and the recital of the offices for the day and night [we may learn] from the word of our Redeemer, for He spake to them a parable that they should pray at all times, and be not remiss. And again, "Watch and pray at all times";[1] and again "Be watchful and pray that ye enter not into temptation".[2] And the Apostle [Paul] spake, "Be ye continual in prayer,[3] and be watchful therein, and give thanks". And also Mark said, "Prayer is the mother of virtues".

Concerning reading, when the Apostle wrote to his friend Timothy[4] he said, "Be zealous in reading, and in praying, and in doctrine until I come; meditate upon these things, and remain in them". And our Lord God said to Joshua, the son of Nun, "Let not this book of the Law depart from thy mouth, and meditate therein day and night".[5] And again Moses said to the people, "It shall be a sign upon thy hand, and a memorial between thine eyes".[6] And from the Fathers [we learn] that "without constant reading and entreaty of God, it is not possible for a fair manner of life to exist in the soul". And Mark the holy man said, "Pray to God and He shall open for thee the eyes of thy understanding, and thou shalt know the profit which [ariseth] from prayer and reading".

Concerning the services of the hours of prayer the Psalmist saith, "Seven times in the day have I praised thee because of thy righteous judgments",[7] and three times[8] in the day did

1 St. Luke xxi. 36. 2 St. Mark xiv. 38.

3 Colossians iv. 2. 4 1 Timothy iv. 13.

5 Joshua i. 8. 6 Exodus xiii. 9.

7 Psalm cxix. 164. The seven times of prayer in a monastery were:— ܫܪܪܐ, ܫܚܪܐ, ܨܦܪܐ, ܨܗܪܐ, ܛܪܨܐ, ܥܪܒܐ, ܫܡܫܐ; see Mai, *Nova Collectio*, x. p. 289, col. 2.

8 Daniel vi. 10. Compare "Quinque sunt opera, quorum adjumento Dei benevolentia conciliatur. Primum, pura oratio; secundum, psalmorum decantatio; tertium, divinorum spiritus oraculorum lectio; quartum, peccatorum et mortis ac magni judicii cum animi dolore recordatio; quintum, manuum labor". Evagrius, in Migne, *Patrologiae*, Ser. Graec. tom. 40, col. 1275. Antony said, "Ante omnia, orationem sine intermissione fundite"; *ibid.*, col. 963. See also the 10th *Collation* in Cassianus, *De Institutis Renuntiantium*, Rome 1588.

Daniel kneel upon his knees and pray and give thanks and praise before God.

CANON IV.

Of silence, and of meekness, and of solitude, and of how a man should not intrude speech when his brethren are talking, and of how he should speak with a gentle voice and not with noise and anger.

Concerning silence Jeremiah the prophet said, "Blessed is the man when he shall take thy yoke upon him in his youth, and shall sit by himself and shall keep silent because he hath taken thy yoke upon him".[1] And again to Abbâ Arsenius was it said in a revelation, "Arsenius, flee, be silent, and live in quietness";[2] and again, "Be silent and count thyself nothing".

And concerning solitude Jeremiah said, "O Lord God, the mighty One, I have not sat in the congregation of the scorners, but I have feared thy hand, and I have dwelt alone".[3]

And concerning meekness Isaiah said, "To whom shall I look, and in what shall I dwell if it be not in meekness, and in the lowly of spirit who trembleth at my word?" And our Lord said, "Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find rest for your souls".[5]

And that a man should not interrupt the speech of his brethren [we may learn] from the wise man [who said], "Speak not in the midst of narratives";[6] "silence is the fruit of wisdom";[7] and "he that speaketh much himself indicateth his lack of knowledge".[4]

And that a man should speak in a gentle voice and not with noise and anger [we may learn] from the Apostle:—"Let all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and blasphemy

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1 Lamentations iii. 27.

2 ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܝܫ ܕܒܥܝܢ ܒܥܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܪܣܢܝ ܐܪܣܢܝ

be removed from you,[1] and let no hateful word go forth from your mouth"; and again, "Cease from wrath and let go displeasure".[2]

Let us then be careful to fulfil these things with all our might, for divine helps are hidden within them, and without them we are not able to please God.

CANON V.

During the forty days' fast a brother shall not go outside his cell without necessity, or without the permission of the community.

CANON VI.

A brother shall have no power to go round about among the monasteries, or in the towns or villages, unless it be on account of sickness, or by the permission of the community; he shall not, moreover, visit among the houses or eat with believers. And to speak briefly, no man shall have the power to leave his cell and to go forth to any place without the permission of the head of his monastery.[3]

CANON VII.

That no man shall murmur against his brother or slander him before his brethren or before any person whomsoever [we may learn] from the Psalmist [who said], "I have hated him that slandered his neighbour in secret";[4] and again, "Thou didst sit and meditate [wrong] against thy brother";[5] and also from the Apostle [who said], "Murmur ye not as certain of them have murmured".[6] Let us then be watchful against slander, that we become not participators with the Evil One.

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1 Ephesians iv. 31. 2 Psalm xxxvii. 8.

3 Compare the words of Serapion, "Volumus ergo unum praeesse seniorem super omnes fratres, nec ab ejus consilio vel imperio quemquam sinistrum declinare, sed sicut imperio Domini cum omni laetitia obedire". See Migne, *Patrologiae*, Ser. Graeca, tom. 34, col. 971.

4 Psalm ci. 5. 5 Psalm l. 20.

6 1 Corinthians x. 10.

CANON VIII.

On the first day of the week when the brethren are gathered together, whosoever shall come first to the church shall take the Holy Book and shall sit in the place which is set apart, and shall meditate upon it until all his brethren arrive, so that when each of them cometh his mind may be laid hold upon by the hearing of the reading, and they turn not aside to speech upon matters which are alien [to the day], or to narratives and rumours of battles and wars, or to conversation upon worldly matters, or to vain stories which do harm to the soul, or to that which is foreign to this life of excellence.

CANON IX.

Fasting shall not be abrogated except for causes such as these:—sickness of the body, the arrival of strangers, a long journey, or hard manual labour which lasteth the whole day. Let that brother, of whom it is known that he breaketh and maketh of none effect this holy boundary of fasting by reason of his slack and negligent manner of life, and for none of the above causes, know that he is an alien to our congregatien.

CANON X.

When brethren come and they are accepted, let them be tried three years in the monastery, and then, if they have borne themselves in a befitting manner, the brethren shall give them permission to build cells for themselves, or according to what the strength of the community sufficeth, let them help them as is customary. If there be empty cells let them be given to them. If on the other hand, they have not borne themselves in a seemly manner let them be dismissed and go their way in peace.

CANON XI.

If any man perceiveth that his brother despiseth [any] one of these things which are spoken above or below, let him not report the matter among his brethren and trouble them, or to the head of the monastery to vex him, for a troublesome word troubleth the heart of a man, but let him call him, and

speak to him privately according to the word of our Redeemer, "Rebuke him between thee and him only".[1] And if he [mendeth] not, rebuke him before two or three, and if he mendeth not then, let him be admonished before the whole community; and if he receiveth not correction before the whole community, let him know that he is an alien to our congregation.

Rabban Abraham lived until the rule of the Patriarch Sabhr-Îshôʿ, who sat from 596—604, but at that time he is described as being an "old man"; the exact date of his death is unknown.[2] He was succeeded in the Abbotship of the Great Monastery by Dâdh-Îshôʿ, a man famous as being the author of several works on the ascetic life;[3] he was formerly a monk in the Monastery of Rîshâ in Margâ,[4] and he was the first disciple of Abraham. Like his master he drew up a set of "Rules" or "Canons"[5], from which we may see what important restrictions were introduced into the monastic life by him. Under his direction a monk was bound to accept the doctrines of Diodorus, Theodore of Mopsuestia, and Nestorius,[6] and any one who held views different from them or from those of their followers, or who was attached to the "error of the heresy of those falsely

[1] St. Matthew xviii. 15.

[2] For writers of the life of Abraham see Vol. ii. p. 38.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 42, note 4. [4] See Vol. ii. p. 43.

[5] For the Syriac text see Mai, *Nova Collectio,* tom. x. p. 393 ff.

[6] On the history of Nestorianism the following works give abundant information:—Assemânî, *B. O.*, iii. ii; Badger, *The Nestorians and their Rituals,* 2 vols., London, 1844; Stroza, *De Dogmatibus Chaldaeorum,* Rome, 1617; Doucin, *Histoire du Nestorianisme,* Paris, 1698; Fleury, *Histoire Ecclésiastique,* Paris 1722—1738; Etheridge, *The Syrian Churches; their early history, liturgies and literature,* London, 1846; Smith and Wace,

called 'Mĕṣalleyânê'", or who did not curse and abominate it, was obliged to leave the congregation. The man who in any way disturbed the peace of the community, or who revealed the business of the monastery to outsiders, or who was disobedient, or who struck one of the brethren was to be expelled, and no boy or brother who could not read was to be received into the congregation. The coenobites were not to interfere in any way with those monks who lived in cells,[1] and they were not to change the times of service without the consent of the steward ܕܒ ܒܝܬܐ, who, however, could only act by the command of the Abbot. The monk

Dictionary of Christian Biography, vol. iv. p. 28 ff.; and Khayyath (G. E.), *Syri Orientales, seu Chaldaei Nestoriani et Romanorum Pontificum Primatus*, Rome, 1870. An interesting and good account of the origin of Nestorianism, and of the founding of the Nestorian Church, and of the various American, English and other missions to the Nestorians, is given by D'Avril in his *La Chaldée Chrétienne*, Paris, 1892. This little book should, however, be read in conjunction with Perkins' *Eight Years Residence in Persia,* and with Canon Maclean's recent account of the work done in Urmîâ by the missionaries sent out to that district under the auspices of the Archbishop of Canterbury.*

[1] *I. e.*, κελλιῶται or Anchorites, "qui cum sunt ad labores ineptissimi, et oneribus Monasterii impares, quietè tamen vivere exoptent; extra Monasteria, quae muris undique cinguntur, cellam collatâ pecuniâ cui Templum, vinea, et campus annexa sunt, quorum fructibus vivere possunt, coëmunt, ibique cum nonnullis sociis vivunt; cum dies festus agitur, ad Monasterium procedunt, et Officiis celebrandis assistunt; quibus finitis, ad cellam regrediuntur, et domestica negotia obeunt, et cum libuerit, precibus operam dant". Du Cange, *Glossarium*, coll. 630, 631.

* Maclean and Browne, *The Catholicos of the East and his People; being the impression of five years' work in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Assyrian Mission: an account of the Nestorians, etc.*, London, 1892. 8vo.

who neglected vigils was not allowed to communicate, and no monk was allowed to do work on Sundays, or on festivals or on the eves of vigils lest his fatigue should cause him to be careless during the services; any brother found guilty of neglecting service in the church became a "stranger to the congregation". A brother might only be absent through illness or through fatigue caused by travelling, or by the special permission of the Abbot. The habit of leaving the monastery to visit even among believers was discouraged,[1] and any monk who did so more than three times was not received into the congregation again. It is a remarkable fact that at this period no regulations concerning the dress[2] or food[3] of monks seem to have been laid down, and it is very doubtful if the opinions of Antony[4] and Evagrius[5] concerning women were fully endorsed in any Mesopotamian monastery in the middle of the sixth century. But whatever may have been the strictness of the life led by monks on Mount Îzlâ, it is quite

[1] On the effect upon a monk of the sight of men and worldly conversation see Chabot, *Isaaci Ninivitae*, pp. 90, 91.

[2] In his *Capita Practica*, Evagrius explains the symbolism of the monastic dress: thus the girdle ζώνη, indicated the sign of restraint; the staff ῥάβδος, indicated the staff of life; the sheepskin μηλωτή, indicated the constant bearing of the mortification of Jesus in the body; the covering of the head κουκούλιον, indicated the grace of God, and the naked hands indicated the absence of hypocrisy.

[3] It seems doubtful if they strictly obeyed Antony's dictum, "Carnes ne comedas omnino".

[4] Mulierem ad te accedere ne permittas, nec habitaculum tuum ingredi patiaris; quoniam post illam ira graditur.

[5] Γυνὴ, ἔστιν ἀφροσύνη λογικὰς ψυχὰς ἐπὶ ἀκαθαρσίαν προσκαλουμένη.

certain that its rigour was much increased under the rule of Bâbhai the third Abbot of the Great Monastery. This man was born at Bêth ʿAinâthâ in Bêth Zabhdai about the middle of the sixth century; he became a disciple of Mâr Abraham, and on the death of Îshôʿ-dâdh succeeded to the rule of the monastery.[1] He was a prolific writer upon ecclesiastical matters, and some eighty-four works[2] were composed by him;[3] he was a wise and learned man, but slightly hasty in speech and harsh in command.[4] His fame as an ascetic and reformer was quickly noised abroad, and his zeal in the cause of his faith was so great that it drew forth a letter of commendation from Îshôʿ-yahbh of Adiabene while he was Bishop of Môṣul,[5] and he is specially mentioned by

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 47.

[2] In the work of Moses bar-Kephâ on the Soul (see Braun, *Moses bar-Kephâ*, Freiburg, 1891, p. 135) is a quotation from the Commentary on the Centuries of Evagrius; Moses bar-Kephâ was born A. D. 815, was made Bishop of Môṣul in 863, and died 903.

[3] See *B. O.*, iii. i. 94 ff.; Assemânî, *Catal. Vat.* iii. p. 367 ff.

[4] See Vol. ii. p. 47.

[5] The text of this letter reads:—

ܐ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܐܚܝ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܝܢ ܕܐܬ ܒܫܠܡ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܝܢ ܕܐܬ ܒܫܠܡ

the ecclesiastical writer whose work has been made known to us by Guidi.[1] About the year 594 or 595 Elijah, a monk in the Great Monastery, discovered that certain of the monks in the "outer cells" were living with their wives and families, and having summoned the congregation he exposed them and their manner of life, and they were at once expelled and their habitations burnt with fire.[2] There is no evidence to show that these men who married wives formed an exception to the rule of celibates, but it seems rather that they were a survival of that class of married monks which was fast dying out under the rule of reformers

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[1] *Nuovo Testo Syriaco.* p. 19. [2] See Vol. ii. p. 58.

like Bâbhai. After the expulsion of the married men the zealous Elijah accused Jacob, a fellow monk, of being cognizant of the existence of women in the monastery, because his cell was situated not far from their dwellings, and the tumult raised against him was so great that he was obliged to leave the monastery with the accusations and denunciations and curses of Bâbhai ringing in his ears. Jacob went to Mount Ḳardô, but at the advice of a holy woman[1] he returned to the Great Monastery, where he stayed for a short time; the relations between Bâbhai and himself were, however, so strained[2] that he departed to Margâ, and founded (or refounded) the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê. The expulsion of Jacob caused a revolt[3] among the monks in the Great Monastery, and in consequence of it several of them left and went to live in Margâ, Bêth Zabhdai, Dâsen, *etc.* When Khusrau refused to allow a Patriarch to be appointed, and the Church was without a head, Bâbhai was appointed inspector of monasteries by the Archbishops of Bêth Garmai, Adiabene and Nisibis, with the special object of rooting out from them all men tainted with the heresy of the Mĕṣalleyânê; he performed this work with such zeal and success, and ruled the Church with such skill during this difficult period, that on the death of Khusrau in 628 he would certainly have been elected Patriarch had he not declined to accept this dignity. When Îshôʿ-yahbh II. was appointed Catholicus in 628 Bâbhai returned to his cell in the Great Monastery; the exact

[1] See Vol. ii. p. 76. [2] See Vol. ii. p. 77.

[3] For the attack on Bâbhai by Gabriel the Dancer, see Vol. ii. p. 246.

date of his death is unknown, but it seems to have taken place about 630.[1]

[1] The following is the text of an interesting letter written to the monks of the Great Monastery on the death of Bâbhai by Îshô'-yahbh, Bishop of Môṣul.

In the early part of this chapter the main facts relating to the introduction of Christian monasticism in Mesopotamia, and to its growth in that country until the death of Bâbhai the Abbot of the Great Monastery about 630, have been given; as Thomas, Bishop of Margâ, is our best and only great authority upon the subject from that period until the middle of the ninth century, the reader is referred to the translation of his work in the second volume, and it only remains for us to indicate briefly the manner of a monk's life at Bêth Âbhê.

In Syriac the common residence of monks was called ܒܝܬܐ, ܒܝܬ ܡܢܝܢܐ, ܣܒܝܪܐ, and ܩܘܢܘܒܝܘܢ (κοινόβιον), and the inhabitants thereof bore the names ܒܝܬܝܐ, ܒܝܬ ܡܢܝܢܐ, ܩܕܝܫܐ, and ܐܚܐ "brethren". Solitaries were ܝܚܝܕܝܐ, dwellers in deserts were ܛܘܪܝܐ, recluses were ܚܒܝܫܐ, weepers were ܒܟܝܐ, anchorites were ܐܣܝܪܐ, and pillar-saints were ܩܠܝܣܝܐ. The habitations

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ܟܬܒ ܐܬܪܗ. ܡܬܬܒܪ ܠܟ ܕܬܡܢ ܫܡܗ ܟܡܗ ܗܘ ܬܠܡܝܕ ܐܒܗ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ̈ܝܐ: ܕܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ̈ܝܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܫܢ̈ܐ ܘܐܬ ܒܗ ܫܢ̈ܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܫܢ̈ܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܫܢ̈ܐ ܕ

of solitaries were called ܚܝܕܝܐ, and Dâdh-Îshôʿ distinguishes between ܒܢܝ ܚܝܕܝܐ "brethren in cells", and ܒܢܝ ܩܘܢܘܒܐ "brethren in the coenobium". Each man was obliged to work for three years in the service of the monastery, and after that time he might, by the permission of the Abbot, go and live in a cell by himself; such a man was called ܫܘܡܣܢܝܐ, or 'coenobite', and was for any offence committed rebuked by the ܓܕ ܒܝܬܐ or "steward". The senior members of a monastery were named ܣܒܐ "grey old men", and the abbot's titles were ܪܒ ܡܢܗܓܐ, ܪܒ ܕܝܪܐ, ܪܒ, ܐܒܐ, ; the ܡܫܟܚܢܐ or "director" had considerable influence in the monastery. The monk in the monastery wore a tunic ܟܘܣܝܐ, a girdle ܙܘܢܐ, a cloak ܦܪܝܐ, a covering for the head ܟܘܣܝܐ, sandals ܣܐܢܐ, and a cross ; in his hand he carried a staff ; On the tonsure of monks see Assemânî, *B. O.*, III. II. p. 896. Originally the monk was supposed to pray seven times a day, but gradually the habit of praying four times only became common; the solitary brethren usually prayed always. In summer the monk worked from dawn until the day became hot, and from that time to the sixth hour he read and meditated; from the sixth to the ninth hour he ate and rested, and from the ninth hour until evening he worked. In winter he read from dawn to the third hour, from the third to the sixth hour he worked, from the sixth to the ninth hour he rested, and from the ninth to the twelfth hour he worked.[1] Sundays, Festivals and eves of vigils were general holidays. As the coenobites might leave the monastery by the permission of the Abbot it is

[1] For the Syriac text see Mai, *Scriptorum Veterum*, Nova Collectio, p. 290, col. 1.

possible that they sometimes visited their friends and relations,[1] but such visits must have been few and far between. The work of the coenobites consisted of cooking food and serving it in the refectory, of ploughing and sowing the monastery fields, of reaping the harvest, of tying up the vines and of gathering grapes and olives, of waiting upon strangers, *etc.*; it is probable that these duties were taken by bodies of monks in turn. In the church, to which every one was bound to go on Sundays, Festivals and eves of vigils, the ܩܪܝܐ or "reader" performed duties connected with the service of the altar; the ܬܚܬ ܕܝܩܢܐ *i. e.*, ὑποδιάκονος, attended to the keeping of the church; the ܫܡܫܢܐ or "minister" took part in the celebration of the Eucharist; the ܩܪܝܒܐ read the service; the ܐܪܟܝܕܝܩܢܐ or archdeacon presided over the arrangement of the service in the church, and was bound to be present at the ordinations of priests, consecration of churches, *etc.*, the ܦܣܩܘܦܐ *i. e.*, ἐπίσκοπος consecrated churches, and ordained priests and deacons; above him in rank was the ܡܛܪܦܘܠܝܛܐ or Metropolitan; and at the head of all the Nestorian Church was the Patriarch or Catholicus.[2]

The life of a solitary dweller in a cell must have been one of great difficulty, for he had not only to combat the foes of his spiritual life, but he was some-

[1] Compare Antony's rule, "Consanguineos tuos ne revisas, nec te conspiciendum ab illis sinas, nec adeas illos."

[2] The head of the Nestorian Church at Seleucia and Ctesiphon was originally consecrated at Antioch, and he was called "Bishop of Seleucia and Ctesiphon"; next "Archbishop of Seleucia and Ctesiphon"; next the "Great Metropolitan", and finally the "Great Catholicus, Metropolitan of Seleucia and Ctesiphon"; the title "Patriarch" was also given to him.

times in danger of suffering bodily harm at the hands of robbers; John of Ḥadhattâ was carried away from his cell to be a captive in the hand of Dailôm or Dêlûm.[1] Whatever may have been done in the coenobium of Bêth ʿÂbhê it is quite certain that the dwellers in cells round about that house reproduced as far as the climate would admit, the austerities of the ascetics of Scete. Antony used to say, "The cell of a solitary is the fiery furnace of Babylon where the three children found the son of God, and it is the pillar of fire wherein God spake with Moses";[2] the cell of Cyriacus was also filled with fire,[3] and the Book of Governors is full of allusions to the protection which a monk's cell affords to him.[4] Abbâ Macarius "told the brethren in Scete to flee as soon as the service in the church was ended, and one of the elders said, 'Father, what place have we to flee to except this wilderness?' Macarius said, 'Flee in this wise', and

[1] Once when thieves came to rob his cell Macarius not only helped them to do it, but rendered them assistance in bearing away their plunder; another father, when thieves had broken into his cell, begged them to be quick about their work before the brethren should arrive to help him. When thieves came into the cell of another father he said to the brethren, "Let them do their work, and let us do ours". On another occasion a father brought to some robbers in his cell a basin and entreated them to wash their feet; they were so ashamed by his kindness that they retreated.

[2] ܕܐܒܐ ܐܦܗܡܝܐ ܐܡܪ. ܒܟܠ ܫܥܐ ܕܡܬܦܬܚ ܒܥܠܬܐ ܒܐܬܪ ܕܐܬܩܛܥ ܫܘܥܒܕܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܗܘ. ܘܐܝܟ ܕܥܡܘܕܐ ܕܐܫ ܕܡܠܐܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܥܡ ܡܘܫܐ ܒܣܝܢܝ.

[3] See Vol. ii. p. 456.

[4] Compare "quando in cellâ suâ est, cum Deo loquitur; egrediens autem de cellâ, cum daemonibus est". Rosweyde, *Vitae Patrum*, p. 661. col. 1. No. 33.

laying his hand upon his mouth he went to his cell and shut the door and sat there;"[1] with this compare Bâbhai's speech, Vol. ii. p. 98. A monk should guard himself carefully from sin, for although God beareth with the sins of worldly people He will not endure sin in monks.[2] Absolute peace and quietness were necessary for a monk, for "once when Abbâ Arsenius went to visit the brethren in a certain place, the wind whistled through the reeds which grew there, and he said, 'What is this noise?' and they said, 'It is the reeds shaken by the wind'. And he said to them 'Verily, I say to you, if a man dwelling in solitude heareth only the chirp of a sparrow, his heart cannot find that solitude which it requireth; how much less then can ye who have all this noise of these reeds'"?[3]

The strict ascetic slept very little, but the fathers were not agreed about the amount of sleep necessary for a man. Of Arsenius it is said that on Saturday evenings he used to turn his back upon the sun setting in the west behind him, and stretching out his hands

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[1] ... Compare also the saying of the fathers ...

[2] ...

[3] ...

heavenward he prayed until the sun rose in front of him, when he refreshed his eyes with a little sleep;[1] on the ordinary nights of the week he slept standing. He himself used to say that one hour's sleep was sufficient for a healthy monk.[2] Because the devils came to Pachomius in the night time[3] he entreated God to enable him to do without sleep by day and by night, and this gift was granted to him for a certain time,[4] and because his heart was pure he used to see the invisible God as in a mirror; for fifteen years Pachomius and his syncellus John slept sitting in the middle of their cell and they never supported themselves against the wall. Sisoes to overcome sleep at night placed himself upon the jutting crag of a rock, but an angel removed him from this dangerous position, and commanded him not to do this again, and not to transmit this tradition to any one else.[5]

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[1] ⲛⲉⲓⲙ ⲙⲡⲉϩⲟⲩ. ⲟⲩⲁϩⲁⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲧⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲃⲉⲡⲁϫⲱⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲓ

Food and drink should be taken sparingly by a monk, for Abbâ John said, "If a king wisheth to subdue a hostile city he first of all cuts off the bread and water therefrom, and thus the foe is tortured by famine and submits to him; so also is it with the hostile passions of the body, for if a man leadeth a life of fasting and hunger his enemies are starved out of the soul."[1] And Abbâ Daniel said, "In proportion as the body waxeth the soul waneth; and as the body languisheth the soul waxeth."[2] Abbâ Isaac, the priest of the Cells, used to mix the ashes from the censer before the altar with his bread and eat it,[3] and a certain old man denied himself a draught of water for forty days; whenever he became hot he used to wash a potter's vessel, and fill it with water and hang it up before him. The brethren asked him, "Why and for what cause doest thou thus?" He said, "That I may labour the more, and receive the [greater] reward from God."[4] A monk who laughed while he was eating was rebuked by one of the fathers who told him to remember that he was eating by the

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1 ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܕܟܠ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܨܒܐ ܠܡܚܪܒ ܩܪܝܬܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܩܕܡ ܟܠ ܡܦܣܩ ܠܗ ܠܚܡܐ ܘܠܡܝܐ ܡܢܗ ܘܗܟܢܐ ܒܪܥܒܐ ܢܟܝܫ ܠܗ ܘܢܬܟܢܝܥ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܥܠ ܦܝ ܗܟܢܐ ܥܒܕ ܥܡ ܢܦܫ̈ܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܕܡܢ ܕܨܘܡ ܘܟܦܢܘܬܐ ܢܟܝܫ̈ܝܢ ܥܠܘܗܝ ܒܥܠ ܡܚܫܒܬܐ ܕܒܝܫ̈

grace of God. Pambo never laughed or smiled, except once when the devils who teazed him dragged along a piece of wood to which they attached wings.[1]

The power of weeping while praying was greatly coveted by monks, and the fathers speak often of its salutary influence. Abbâ Poemen said that a solitary should always weep for his sins with such earnestness that all the singers and music in the world could not make him desist;[2] Abbot Isidore wept for his sins and said that if he were permitted to see them all, three or four men could not weep with him sufficiently;[3] a certain old man described tears as the "land of promise";[4] Abbâ Poemen accounted Arsenius blessed because he had wept for himself in this world, and added, "He who weepeth not in this world, shall weep for ever in the next;"[5] and Macarius explained the words, "Flee from mankind", by a man dwelling in a cell and weeping

[1] ⁊ⲙⲡⲉ. ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲙⲃⲱ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲁⲙⲱⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲓⲥⲁⲕⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲡⲟⲉⲙⲉⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲁⲙⲱⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲁⲣⲥⲉⲛⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲫⲛⲟⲩⲧⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲙⲁⲕⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲓⲥⲁⲁⲕ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲓⲱⲥⲏⲫ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲙⲱⲩⲥⲏⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲇⲁⲩⲓⲇ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲁⲗⲟⲩⲓⲥⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲁⲛⲧⲱⲛⲓⲟⲥ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲡⲁⲙⲃⲱ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲡⲟⲉⲙⲉⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲁⲙⲱⲛ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲁⲙⲟⲩⲛ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲁⲃⲃⲁ ⲡⲟⲉⲙⲉⲛ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ

for his sins.[1] A monk was enjoined to read holy books diligently, "for the devils fear every time he readeth",[2] but he was bound to pray always, whether eating or drinking or journeying or working.[3]

The use of wine was eschewed entirely by strict ascetics: Poemen said that "it was not in the nature of monks", and a certain old man when a cup of wine was offered to him refused it, saying, "Take from me this death."[4]

The entrance of a woman into an ascetic's cell was strictly prohibited, and Abraham and Sisoes fled to the desert because in every other place there was a woman;[5] when Mark's mother came to see him he went out by the Abbot's orders to her, but he kept his eyes closed the whole time she was with him, and when a certain brother wished to carry his mother across a stream he first of all wrapped his hands in his turban cloth lest he should touch her body with them.[6] "A certain

[1] ܐܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܒܪ ܡܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܐܚܛܝ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ

old man dwelt in a cell, and his desire said to him, 'Go, take to thyself a wife': and he straightway rose up and fashioned a figure out of clay, and made it in the likeness of a woman, and he said to himself, 'Behold thy wife; thou must now labour with all thy might to feed her.' And he toiled greatly at weaving mats, and after a few days, he rose up and fashioned the likeness of a daughter, and said to his desire, 'Behold thy wife hath brought forth, it is now necessary that thou shouldst labour the more that thou mayest keep alive thy wife and daughter, and that they may be clothed.' And having done this he wearied his body, and said to his desire, 'I am unable to bear this toil, and if I cannot endure labour a wife is not necessary for me;' and God saw his work and removed from him his desire, and he had rest."[1]

[1] ... ✲ ...

RABBAN HORMIZD AND HIS MONASTERY.

Rabban Hormizd[1] was born at Bêth Lâphat,[2] ܒܝܬ ܠܦܗܛ, which is Shîrâz, ܫܝܪܐܙ, in the country of the Huzâyê ܗܘܙܝܐ and he flourished probably in the last half of the sixth or in the first half of the seventh century of our era. His parents were wealthy Christians, and were famous for almsgiving; his father was called Joseph and his mother Thecla ܬܘܟܠܐ. At the age of twelve he was sent to school, at eighteen he could repeat by heart the Psalms and the New Testament, and at twenty he wished to become a monk. He determined to go to Jerusalem to visit the holy places there and afterwards to retire to the Scete desert to live with the ascetic fathers there. He set out on his journey, but thirty-seven days later he was stopped by supernatural agency at Môṣul. In this town he tarried in a church called Bêth Ḥâlê,[3] where he found three ascetics who belonged to the Monastery of Rabban bar-ʿIdtâ;[4] their names were

[1] The following facts are taken from a life of Rabban Hormizd by Simon, the disciple of Mâr Yôzâdhâḳ, which I had copied from a manuscript in his monastery at Alḳôsh in 1892; the title reads ܫܡܥܘܢ ܬܠܡܝܕܗ ܕܡܪܝ ܗܘܪܡܙܕ ܪܒܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܡܢ ܥܡܘܪܝܐ ܕܐܙܕܝ ܕܗܘ ܒܝܬ ܓܪܡܝ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܡܢ ܫܝܪܐܙ ܕܒܝܬ ܠܦܗܛ ܕܐܬܪܐ ܕܗܘܙܝܐ

Abbâ Jacob of Kĕphâr Zamrâ,[1] ܝܥܩܘܒ ܡܢ ܟܦܪ ܙܡܪܐ, John of Shâmrâḥ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܫܡܪܝܐ, and Ḥĕnân-Îshô' of Adiabene, ܚܢܢ̈ܝܫܘܥ ܐܕܝܒܝܐ. On the advice of these men he decided to become a monk in their monastery. Shortly after he set out with them, and on arriving there he was gladly received by Rabban Mâr Sabhr-Îshô', the head of that monastery, and by the whole assembly of monks, who were two hundred and sixty-four in number. After he had performed the work set apart for novices for a few months, he was brought before the ܩܘܬܚܐ (κόγχη) after the celebration of the Mysteries, and he received the tonsure at the hands of Mâr Sabhr-Îshô'. About this time devils and fiends appeared to him and tried to interrupt his prayers;[2] his manner of life was, however, so pleasing to God that He enabled him to raise a dead boy to life. He was once sent to buy oil for use in the choir, but finding twenty-seven men detained in prison for non-payment of taxes he paid their debts with the money intended for the purchase of the oil, and took back to the monastery oil which he had produced from water.

While Rabban Hormizd was still serving in the monastery Sylvanus, Bishop of Ḳardô, came to the monastery on business,[3] and discovered the virtues of

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[1] Perhaps the same as ܟܦܪ ܙܡܪ, كَفَرْ زَمَّار, a town on the Tigris near Môṣul. See Payne Smith, *Thes.*, col. 1800.

[2] ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܕܐ ܒܠܝܠܝ̈ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܕܨܠܘܬܗ ܐܬܝ̈ ܠܗ ܫܕ̈ܐ ܘܪ̈ܘܚ̈ܐ ܕܡܫܬܕ̈ܝ̈ ܒܗ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܬܟ̈ܚ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܠܗ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܗ ܒܟ̈ܪ ܡܝ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܡܢ ܡܘܬܐ ܠܚܝ̈ܐ ܘܐܦ ܒܙܒܢ ܕܐܙܠ ܠܡܙܒܢ ܫܡܢ ܠܡܫܬܐ ܠܡܫܪܝ̈ܬܐ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܫܬܐ ܕܡ̈ܐ ܕܙܝ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܠܡܫܪܝ̈ܬܐ ܘܐܬ ܒܗ ܡܢ ܡ̈ܐ ܙܝ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ✲

[3] The following incident happened during his stay. ܗܘ ܓ̈ ܕܐܬܝ̈ ܒܙ̈ܒ̈ܢ ܚܕ̈ ܠܡܫܬܐ ܒܒ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ ܟ̈ܢ̈ܫ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ܐ. ܘܒ̈ܐ ܕܚ̈ܕ̈ ܒ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ ܕ̈ܡ̈ܟ̈ ܕ̈ܐ ܕ̈ܚ̈ܕ̈ ̈ܐ ̈ܕ̈ ̈ ̈

the young ascetic. After talking with him upon spiritual mysteries Sylvanus persuaded him that having now worked in the monastery for seven years he had served long enough, and Hormizd straightway prepared a separate cell for himself, and began to lead a very strict life. He fasted for ten days at a time and never lay down to sleep at nights, but prayed with tears the whole day and night and watched vigilantly; when he could not help sleeping a little he leaned against one of the walls of his cell, and so snatched a little sleep just sufficient for his most pressing bodily needs. As his body became emaciated and refined under this treatment, his spiritual vision became more acute and piercing, and he was able to understand "things near and far off."

When Rabban Hormizd had lived in the Monastery of Bar-ʿIdtâ for thirty-nine years an angel appeared to him in his cell, which became seven times brighter than the sun, and emitted a sweet scent. Near at hand there dwelt a pious monk called Abraham who had lived for thirteen years in the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê; to him Rabban Hormizd imparted his decision of leaving the Monastery of Bar-ʿIdtâ, and asked him to go with him. Abraham agreed to go with him on the con-

dition that he should serve him all his days.[1] After making this agreement Hormizd and Abraham tarried there other three months, and at the end of this period they had induced Rabban Mâr Yôzâdhâḳ, John the Persian, Îshôʿ-sabhran, Abbâ Adônâ (ܐܒܐ ܐܕܘܢܝ), and Rabban Simon, the disciple of Yôzâdhâḳ to leave the monastery and to depart with them by night to that of Abbâ Abraham of Rîshâ.[2] Here they all lived in peace for six or seven years, being supported by the believers who lived in the country of Margâ. They healed the sick and worked wonderful cures; the blind had their eyesight restored to them, and a man bitten by a mad dog in the village of Margâ (ܟܦܪ ܡܓܕ) was made whole. Finally the great spring near the monastery dried up, and Yôzâdhâḳ, Adônâ and Simon departed to Mount Ḳardô, and Abraham and Hormizd to Bêth ʿEdhrai; but Îshôʿ-sabhran and John the Persian tarried there, as the supply of water sufficed for two men. In the mountain of Bêth ʿEdhrai Hormizd found a rivulet of water, and there he took up his abode with Abraham of Bêth ʿÂbhê; after three days, however, Abraham departed by the divine command to Nineveh, where he founded a monastery. When Hormizd had lived at Bêth ʿEdhrai[3] near Alḳôsh for a short time, the inhabitants of the district came and offered to build

[1] Abraham says:—ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܪܝ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܘܩ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܐ ..... ☆ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܐ ☆

[2] This monastery was situated in Margâ.

[3] See Hoffmann, *Auszüge*, p. 197.

him a monastery. Now the town of Arsham ܐܪܫܡ and the Monastery of Bezḳîn were near Bêth Edhrai, and the people and monks thereof were Jacobites. The governor of Môṣul expelled the Jacobites from the district where Hormizd lived, and people from the country of Ḥâzêr went and dwelt there. About this time ʿAbhd-Îshôʿ, Bishop of Bêth Nûhdĕrân, went with Hormizd to Arsham and consecrated a Nestorian church there. The mighty cures which Hormizd wrought provoked the jealousy of the monks of Bezḳîn, and ten of them came one night and beat him severely and left him for dead. Certain of these monks committed fornication with a woman[1] who gave birth to a son,

[1] ܗܘ ܕܝܠܕ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܬܐ ܠܗ ܒܚܕ ܡܢ ܗܢܘܢ ܕܝܪܐ ܘܐܬܬܐ ܠܗ

and they brought her to Hormizd's cave and cast her down with her child upon the ground in a dying state; they then went and reported to the governor of Môṣul that Hormizd had defiled and slain her. When the governor arrived the woman was dead, but her child was living. Hormizd by his prayers[1] caused her to speak and say who had murdered her, and the child, who was only nine months old, was made miraculously to declare who was his father.[2] At this time the son of the Arab governor of Môṣul who was sick unto death was healed by Hormizd, whereupon the monks of Bezkîn joined with those of the Monastery of Mâr Mattai[3] on

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ܐܘܢ ܠܗ ܠܒܪܗ ܡܢ ܒܛܢܗ ܘܡܝܬ ܒܬܪ ܫܥܬ̈ܐ ܫܬ̈ܐ ܘܐܬܐ ܠܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢܗ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܩܛܠ ܠܟ ܘܐܢܬ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܩܛܠ ܠܝ ܐܡܐ ܘܐܢܐ ܒܪ ܬܫܥ ܝܪ̈ܚ̈ܐ ܒܛܢ ܐܡܝ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܗܘ ܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܩܛܠ ܠܝ ܐܡܐ ܘܐܢܐ ܒܪ ܬܫܥ ܝܪ̈ܚ̈ܐ ܒܛܢ ܐܡܝ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܐܡܪ ܡܢ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܗܘ ✻

[1] ... ܘܐܡܪ ... ܐܬܐ ... ܠܡܐܡܪ ... ܐܒܐ ... ܐܡܐ ... ܒܛܢ ... ܒܪ ... ܬܫܥ ... ܝܪ̈ܚ̈ܐ ... ✻

[2] ... ✻

[3] This monastery is about four hours' ride from Môṣul; it was founded by Mâr Matthew a disciple of Mâr Âwgîn, and is usually called ... See *B. O.*, ii. p. xcix; and Hoffmann, *Auszüge*, p. 175. The Persian sage Aphraates was at one time its Abbot, and it is famous as the burial place

Gebel Maḳlûb in making an attempt to slay him. On account of this an angel destroyed the Monastery of Bezḳîn. The fame of Hormizd increased greatly, and fifty of the disciples of Mâr Îth-Allâhâ joined themselves to him and built a church, and the natives of the country round about gave money to build a monastery. Among the contributors were Khôdhâhwai[1] of Bêth Ḳôphâ, "a village in the country of Nineveh", who sent seven talents of silver, and ʿÛḳbâ, the governor of Môṣul, who sent three talents of silver by the hands of his son غمخم Shâibîn, who had been cured of his sickness by Hormizd. The building of the monastery was completed in twenty months, and both it and the temple were consecrated by the Catholicus Tomarṣâ[2] II (ܬܘܡܪܨܐ ܕܚܝܐ). By this dignitary the new monastery was placed under the direct jurisdiction of the Nestorian Patriarch, and no Metropolitan or Bishop was to have any power over it.

During the building of the monastery Hormizd received a revelation to go to the Monastery of Mâr Mattai on Gebel Maḳlûb and to dig up the idol[3] which was buried there in the grave of Mâr Mattai. He set out early one morning and arrived there at sunset, and he succeeded in persuading the porter to allow him to enter, and to take him to the grave of the saint. When the porter had left him for the night

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of Bar-Hebraeus, whose grave stands by the north wall in the north-east corner of the church. For descriptions of the monastery and its position see Rich, *Narrative of a Residence*, vol. ii. p. 98; and Badger, *The Nestorians*, Vol. i. p. 97.

[1] ܚܘܕܗܘܗܝ ܒܪ ܒܝܫ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܩܘܦܐ ܕܒ ܐܬܘܪ, or ܚܘܕܗܘܗܝ ܕܒ ܐܬܘܪ ܒܝܬ ܩܘܦܐ

[2] On this name see Hoffmann, *Auszüge*, p. 21, note 159.

[3] See Hoffmann, *Auszüge*, p. 21, note 157.

Hormizd prayed to God and He sent His angel to help him, and to open the grave, and to take out "from the deepest depth of the tomb" a little brass idol with eyes of blue beryl, and he gave it to the holy man, saying, "Seest thou this little absurd and despicable idol? In it is the error of the sons of this monastery." The angel then went on to explain to Hormizd that after the faith of the people of that country had been perverted by Cyril, Marcion the sorcerer persuaded them to place idols such as these in their temples and monasteries, and that Cyril, "the priest of demons and deacon of devils", was the first to introduce this practice, which he had learnt from an Egyptian sorceress called Ḳâḳî.[1] When Hormizd

[1] The text of this interesting passage reads:—ܒܗ ܕܡ ܫܠܚ ܡܟܬܒ ܘܡܟܬܒ. ܫܠܚ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܠܐܟ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܫܕܪ ܠܗ ܠܡܪܝܡ: ܡܟܬܒ ܗܢ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܡܬ ܐܢ ܗܢ ܕܫܓܝܐ ܗܘ ܕܒܗ

had taken the little idol, the angel of God lifted him up and set him straightway in his cell. Next day he showed the idol to the one hundred and eleven monks who formed his congregation, and they rejoiced greatly, but the devil who dwelt in it began to complain of being made a sport and a laughing-stock for the people who had hitherto honoured him. After the consecration of the monastery a number of Jacobites and others[1] banded themselves to kill Hormizd, but while they were crossing[2] the Tigris the boat in which they were sitting stopped in mid-stream, and finally capsized and drowned all in it, except Pîthîôn the owner who was a Nestorian.

Hormizd continued to dispute with the Jacobites, and one day he prayed to God to enable him to go into the Monastery of Mâr Mattai and to destroy all

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ܗ ܒܝܬ ܩܠܝܐ: ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܐܝܣܚܩ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܐܒܗܬ ܟܠ ܫܒܛܐ ܘܫܒܛܐ ܕܝܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܢܗܒ ܠܟ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܟܢܥܢ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܝ ܚܠܒ ܘܕܒܫ ܐܪܥ ܡܝ ܕܚܠܒ ܘܕܒܫ ܒܗ

the books in the library there; as soon as his prayer was ended an angel lifted him up and set him down straightway at its door. The divine power next unbolted for him the carefully closed doors, and led him from chamber to chamber until he brought him to the door of the library, which he opened for him and bade him enter therein. Hormizd turned hither and thither, and prayed to God to enable him to invent some means by which he might destroy the books of error, and straightway there bubbled up in the room[1] where he stood "a small rivulet of thick, evil-smelling water", in which he soaked all the books until they were destroyed. When this had been done the rivulet dried up, and the angel who had guided him into the monastery set him outside the door, and he departed to his convent. The fame of Hormizd increased greatly, and he secured the respect and protection of ʿAli,

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[1] لما كان هذا الدير بالقرب من الحيرة فلعله كان مشتملا على بيوت كثيرة وكان هرمز يطلب الكتب التي في بيوت الدير فلما دخل البيت الذي فيه الكتب المضرة بالدين انفتح له الباب فدخل فلما دخل البيت الثاني انفتح له الباب الثاني حتى انتهى الى البيت الذي فيه الكتب المضرة بالدين فلما دخل البيت الذي فيه الكتب المضرة بالدين انفتح له الباب فدخل

the new governor of Môṣul, by healing his son of a sickness.

Hormizd died in his own monastery aged eighty-seven years. He had lived in the world twenty years, in the Monastery of Rabban Bar-ʿIdtâ thirty-nine years, in the Monastery of Rîshâ six years, and in his own monastery twenty-two years.

The Monastery of Rabban Hormizd is situated twenty-eight or thirty miles to the north of Môṣul, and about a mile from the little Chaldean town of Alkôsh, which is famous as the birthplace of Nahum the Prophet. It is built about half way up the range of mountains which bounds the fertile plain of Môṣul on the north, and stands in a sort of amphitheatre, which is approached by a rocky path that leads through a narrow defile. The path has been made and paved by many generations of monks, who must have devoted an enormous amount of labour in bringing and placing the stones which pave it in their places. The view of the church is very imposing. Its building is of a dusky red colour and is supported upon an enormous rock into which solid masonry has been built. The situation of the church built in the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê by one of its abbots called Îshôʿ-yahbh (see Vol. ii. p. 398) must have been similar to this. On the outer wall of the church are a number of inscriptions recording repairs of the fabric and gifts made by pious benefactors, and the dates when they were made, and also the names of visitors to the monastery. It would be interesting to have copies of these, for they would no doubt furnish

data for the history of the monastery,[1] but when I was there no ladders were to be had nor poles and planks to make a scaffolding with which to reach them. In the rocks round about the church and buildings of the monastery are rows of caves hewn out of the solid rock, in which the stern ascetics of former generations lived and died. They have neither doors nor any protection from the inclemency of the weather, and the chill which they strike into the visitor gives an idea of what those who lived in them must have suffered from the frosts of winter and the drifting rain. Some of them have niches hewn in their sides or backs in which the monks probably slept, but many lack even this shred of comfort. The bodies of the dead may have been preserved in these. The cells are separate one from the other, and are approached by narrow terraces, but some of them are perched in almost inaccessible places, and, unless other means of entrance existed in former days, could only have been approached by the monks crawling down from the crest of the mountain and swinging themselves into them. I saw no marks of fire in any of the cells. Some cells have a

[1] One inscription which I copied reads:—ܗܢܐ ܟܬܝܒܐ ܘܬܪܥܐ ܗܠܝܢ ܐܬܚܕܬܘ ܒܐܝܕܝ ܚܛܝܐ ܕܘܝܕ ܒܪ ܐܪܓܘܢ ܫܐܗ ܣܒܐ ܡܢ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܣܠܡܐܣ* ܒܫܢܬ ܐܠܦ ܘ.....† ܘܬܫܥ ܣܓ ܕܝܘܢܐ ܘܠܐܠܗܐ ܬܫܒܘܚܬܐ "This wall and these doors were restored by the hands of the sinner David, the son of Argôn-shah the elder, from the country of Salamâs.* Inscribed in the year one thousand, ...† hundred and ninety-six of the Greeks, and to God be glory!"

* Or Sâlâmas, in Arabic سَلَماس, a district on the western bank of the Sea of Urmî. See Nöldeke, *Gram. der Neusyrischen Sprache*, p. xxii.

† The letter here is indistinct, and I could not be certain what it was intended to be.

second small cave hewn out behind the larger one which is entered through an opening just large enough for a man of average size to crawl through. The view from the monastery is exceedingly fine, and westward the Tigris can be distinctly seen and even the mountains distant three hours' ride from Môṣul.

The monks belong to the order of Saint Antony, and live stern lives.[1] They eat meat at Christmas and Easter, but their usual food consists of boiled wheat and lentils and dark-coloured, heavy bread cakes. All wine and spirits are strictly forbidden. They meet at midnight, daybreak, sunset and at certain times of the day for prayer to which they are called by a bell; they have neither light nor fire. They drink rain water which is preserved in stone cisterns from year to year, and is always cold and good. Their hospitality is truly Oriental, and they share with the guest whatever they have. When Rich visited the monastery on the 19th of December 1820 their number was about fifty;[2] the number there in 1843 when Badger[3] visited it was thirty-nine: when Sachau was there in the winter of 1879—80[4] there were sixteen, and when I passed a night there on the 30th of November 1890 there were five or six less.[5]

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[1] The report mentioned by Badger (*Nestorians*, vol. i. p. 103) concerning the life of the monks of Rabban Hormizd is not true of those who live there to-day.

[2] See *Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan*, vol. ii. p. 88 ff.

[3] See *The Nestorians and their Rituals*, vol. i. p. 102.

[4] See *Reise in Mesopotamien*, p. 365 f.

[5] Mr. Nimroud Rassam and myself were most kindly received by Ḳuss Yuannîs in the old monastery, and by Ḳuss Shmû'êl in the new monastery which is built on the plain at the foot

The exact date of the founding of the Monastery of Rabban Hormizd is not known, and some confusion has existed concerning which Hormizd is referred to in the title "Rabban Hormizd." Rich states[1] that this monastery was founded by "Tomarsa, Archbishop of Ctesiphon," A.D. 384—392, that Hormizd lived before the persecution of Jazdegerd, and that he was martyred in the thirty-sixth year of persecution, *i. e.*, the sixty-sixth of Shapur. Now there is mentioned by Assemânî (*B. O.*, I. p. 192, col. 1) a Bishop Hormizd who was martyred in this year, but he cannot have been the founder of the monastery, for as Assemânî says (*B. O.*, II. p. 418, col. 2), and as we may also see from the extracts of the history of Rabban Hormizd printed above (see pp. clix—clxvi), Rabban Hormizd must have been living after the Monastery of Bêth ʿÂbhê was founded, because his friend Abraham the monk had lived there for thirteen years before he went to the Monastery of Rabban Bar-Idtâ. Now Thomas of Margâ the zealous historian of the Monastery of Bêth Âbhê says in his work nothing which would justify us in assuming that the monastery of which he was a member was founded in the fourth century of our era, and he says quite plainly (see Vol. ii. p. 79) that Jacob, whom he and others consider to have been the founder of Bêth ʿÂbhê, arrived in Margâ in the fifth year of Khusrau II, *i. e.*, A. D. 595. It is possible that Jacob may have re-founded Bêth ʿÂbhê, but hardly

of the mountains. The latter priest could read Latin and talked Italian, and was a very intelligent and superior man. In his library I saw a manuscript copy of the *Homilies of Aphraates* which had been taken from the printed text edited by the late Professor Wright of Cambridge.

[1] *The Narrative of a Residence in Koordistan*, Vol. ii. p. 93.

probable, for Thomas, who never misses an opportunity of glorifying the 'king of monasteries', would have mentioned something concerning its earlier period of existence. The history of Rabban Hormizd says that his monastery was consecrated by the Patriarch Tômarṣâ II ܬܐܡܪܙܐ ܕܫܢܝܐ, but here is another difficulty, for the lists of the Patriarchs only mention *one* Tomarṣâ, whom the Jacobites call Tamuza ܬܡܘܙ (See Bar-Hebraeus, *Chron. Eccles.*, ii. coll. 41—43; and *B. O.*, ii. p. 400), and who sat from A. D. 384—392.

In ancient days the library of the monastery contained a number of very valuable MSS., but the Kurds destroyed by fire and water a large number of them, and I was told that an inundation of rain swept away about five hundred which had been placed for safety in a vault on the side of a hill.

The remains of Rabban Hormizd are buried under the altar at the east end of the church dedicated to him; close by are two chapels, one dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the other to the Four Evangelists. In a corridor which leads from the church to a kind of upper Chapel are the tombs of several Nestorian Patriarchs. On each tomb is an epitaph which records the name of the Patriarch buried therein, the number of years which he sat and the date of his death; upon each is a confession of faith. The names of the Patriarchs here buried in chronological order are:—

Name	Died	
1. Mâr Shem'ôn	5th of Âbh	A.Gr. ؤقصط 1849=A.D.1538
2. Mâr Shem'ôn	In the latter Teshrî ؤقكد	„ ؤقذ 1870=A.D.1558

Name	Died		
3. Mâr Êlîyâ[1]	On the first Wednesday of the Week of the Apostles	A. Gr. ܬܫܥ 1902=A.D. 1591	
4. Mâr Êlîyâ	26th of Îyâr	„ ܬܫܚ 1928=A.D. 1617	
5. Mâr Êlîyâ[2]	18th of Ḥazîrân ܒ݂ܗ ܕܚܙܝܪܢ ܒ݂ܥܣܪ ܒ݂ܫܒܬ	„ ܬܫܟ 1971=A.D. 1659	
6. Mâr Êlîyâ[3]	17th of Îyâr ܙ݂ܗ ܕܐܝܪ ܒ݂ܫܒܥ ܒ݂ܥܣܪ ܒ݂ܬܫܪܝ	„ ܬܬܐ 2011=A.D. 1699	
7. Mâr Êlîyâ	In the First Kânûn	„ ܬܬܟܕ 2034=A.D. 1722	
8. Mâr Êlîyâ		„ ܬܫܫܝܐ 2115=A.D. 1803	

1) The first portion of the first epitaph reads:—"In the living and immortal name, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. From the time when I, Mâr Shem'ôn, became Catholicus and Patriarch of the East, I acknowledged God, the First Light; and I confessed and believed in His Son Jesus Christ, perfect God and perfect Man, two Natures, and two Persons [in] one outward form; and I loved His Spirit; and I adored His Sign (*i. e.*, the Cross); and I partook of His body and blood; and I died [relying] upon hope of Him."[4]

[1] He sat thirty-two years. [2] He sat forty-three years.

[3] He sat forty years. He died four years after he had built the great church of the martyrium in the church of Rabban Hormizd. ܗܘ ܕܒܢܐ ܠܗ ܠܥܕܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܒܥܕܬܐ ܕܪܒܢ ܗܘܪܡܙܕ ܕܒܢܐ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܩܒܪ ܠܬܪܥ ܫܢܝܢ ܐܪܒܥܝܢ ܘܬܪܬ ܫܢܝܢ ܒܬܪ ܕܒܢܐ ܠܗ ܠܒܝܬ ܩܒܪ ܠܬܪܥ ܫܢܝܢ ܐܪܒܥܝܢ ܘܬܪܬ ܫܢܝܢ ܒܬܪ ܕܒܢܐ ܠܗ ܠܥܕܬܐ ܩܕܝܫܬܐ ܒܥܕܬܐ ܕܪܒܢ ܗܘܪܡܙܕ.

[4] ܐܢܐ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܩܬܝܠܝܩܘܣ ܘܐܒ ܒܥܕܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ✲

2) In the second epitaph the confession of faith is the same as in No. 1.

3) In epitaphs 3—8 the confession of faith is somewhat longer and reads:—"I confessed three Persons, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, one true God, [of] everlasting Nature; and I believed in His Son our Lord Jesus Christ, conjointly perfect God and perfect Man, two Natures and two Persons in one form, of one creation and one will; Who suffered and was crucified and was buried, and He rose the third day as it is written, and ascended into heaven to His Father; and I adored His living and life-giving Cross, and I received His body and His blood [relying] on the hope of the remission of my Sins,[1] *etc.*"

Above the confession of faith in epitaphs Nos. 2—8 is a cross. In No. 4 around the four arms of the cross is written: "Through Thee will we thrust out our enemies, and because of Thy name will we tread down those that hate us. In the living and immortal name, the rich which cannot be made poor. Look to Him and hope in Him;" and in No. 8: "The Cross hath conquered, the Cross will conquer."[3]

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[1] ...ܒܚܛܗܝ ܕܚܛܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ...

[2] ...ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܕܒܗ ...

[3] ...ܕܒܗ ...

A LIST OF THE PROPER NAMES WHICH OCCUR IN THE SYRIAC TEXT OF THE BOOK OF GOVERNORS.

ܐܒܪ, founder of Bêth Zĕâṭâ, 329.15.

ܐܒܪ ܕܒ ܒܝܬܐ, the anchorite, 384.18.

ܐܒ, the month, 408. note 3.

ܐܒܓ ܥܢܒ, of Anbar, 97.12.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, the Israelite, 161.19; 181.19.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, founder of Great Monastery, 3.13; 22.18; 31.1; 37.10; 90.3; 91.12.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, Archimandrite of Rabban Zĕkhâ-Îshôʿ, 7.7; 23.7; 92.9; 93.17; 97.14; 99.12.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, 'the friend of God', 19.21; 20.1; 22.19; 23.2; 29.20; 31.7; 32.11; 114.11; 157.6; 365.14.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, the Catholicus, 59.9; 163.1; 209.7; 232.10; 238.17; 249.1; 260.17; 265.1; 272.18; 276.9; 277.14; 279.16; 284.1; 290.4; 292.13.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, of Nethpâr, 87.18; 90.5.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, of Bêth Ḳôḳâ, 5.16; 59.15.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, Bishop of Nineveh, 121.8; 194.12.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, Bishop of Ḥadhattâ, 238.9.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, the Doctor, 26.5.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, the Lame, 145.19.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, the Expositor, 195.7.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, disciple of Sisoes, 327.8.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, the solitary, 329.18.

ܐܒܪܗܡ = ܐܒܪܗܡ, 187.2.

ܐܒܕܘܣ, monk of Bêth ʿÂbhê, 54.7.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, son of David, 200.14.

ܐܓܪܦܐ, Agrippa, 104.12.

ܐܕܐ, monk of Bêth ʿÂbhê, 37.18.

ܐܕܐ, 37. note 5.

ܐܕܗܪܒܗܝܓܢ, Âdhôrbhâîjân, 155.15.

ܐܕܐ, a monk, 329.6.

ܐܕܡ, the first man, 65.5; 115.17; 138.1; 327.11; 362.11.

ܐܗܪܘܢ, high priest of Israel, 19.21.

ܐܝܓܪ, the Egyptian, 28.16; 81.13; 192.12; 235.16; 272.19; 273.14; 274, 20; 276.6; 291.6; 395.17; 300.3; 334.9.

ܐܘܪ, a city of Ṭalânâ, 115.11.

ܐܘܪ, a city of Ṭalânâ, 115. note 2.

ܐܚܘܢ, monk of Bêth ʿAbhê, 37.19.

ܐܕܘ, district north of Môṣul, 104.20.

ܐܝܣܛܐܬܝܘܣ, Eustathius, 292.13; 293.3; 310.5; 311.11.

ܐܘܦܝܪ, Ophir, 204.16.

ܐܘܪ ܕܟܠܕܝܐ, Ur of the Chaldees, 22.19.

ܐܘܪܗܝ, Edessa, 47.4; 91.5.

ܛܘܪ ܥܒܕܝܢ, mountain pass near Bêth ʿÂbhê, 243.12.

ܐܘܪܫܠܡ, Jerusalem, 13.15; 21.5; 31.19; 78.19; 142,12; 204.8; 213.8; 223.19; 224.12; 306.11; 311.17; 332.3; 333 8.

ܐܝܫܥ, Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, 114.10; 115.6; 116.9; 117.2; 118.5; 119.19; 120.13; 121.3; 123.3; 124.10; 125.17; 128.13; 136.17; 134.15; 135.21; 137.7; 144.1; 149.11; 150.4; 153.9; 194.13; 382.11.

ܐܝܫܝ, an ascetic, 329,20.

ܐܚܝܬܘܦܠ, Ahithophel, 200.17.

ܐܝܘܒ, Job of Uz, 182,11; 189.10.

ܐܝܘܒ ܦܪܬܝ, the Persian, 90.6.

ܐܝܘܒ, Monastery of, 314.10.

ܐܝܙܒܠ / ܐܝܙܒܝܠ, 201.7. wife of Ahab of Israel, 397.15.

ܐܝܘܓܠ, Mount, near Nisibis, 3.13; 22.19; 23.10.

ܐܝܠܘܠ, the month, 391.12.

ܐܝܣ, of the tribe Shaibân, 7.19; 104.2.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, son of Abraham, 10.8; 31.8; 96.17; 114.11; 196.12; 189.7.

ܐܒܪܗܡ, a monk, 157.7; 329.10.

ܐܒܓܢܝܣ, friend of Palladius, 87.21.

ܐܒܕܘܢ, son of Abraham, 32.11; 253.19.

ܐܒܪܗܡܝܐ, Ishmaelites, 29.18.

ܐܒܝ, monk of Bêth ʿÂbhê, 37.8.

ܐܒܝ ܓܓܘ, of Lâgesh (?), 328.16.

ܐܓܪ, the Great, 21.2; 22.8; 29.2; 151.4; 177.19; 268.22; 284.22; 365.16.

ܐܓܪ, of Ḥirtâ, 28.10; 30.15; 32.3; 37.14.

ܐܓܪ, of Môḳân, 12.15; 238.14.

252.14; 270.19; 271.3; 278.6; 279.3; 281.4; 284.21; 286.9; 289.2.

ܐܠܝܫܥ, Elisha of Israel, 21.14; 27.4; 96.2; 151.4; 243.19; 344.19; 398.18.

ܐܒܓܕ, Rabban, of Bêth ʿÂbhê(?), 248.3.

ܐܒܓܕ, the ascetic, 239.4.

ܐܒܓܕ, the elder, 98.11.

ܐܒܓܕ, a monk, 268.6; 270.3.

ܐܠܟܣܢܕܪܝܐ ,ܐܠܟܣܢܕܪܝܐ, Alexandria of Egypt, 53.13; 334.6.

ܐܡܪ ܣܝܢܝ, of Mount Zînai, 113.19.

ܐܢܛܘܟܝܐ, a village of Margâ(?), 395.12.

ܐܢܘܢܝܘܣ, Amonius, 268.19; 269.10; 382.2.

ܐܢܛܘܢܝܘܣ, Antony the Great, 22.8; 86.1; 119.5; 133.22; 334.9; 376.10.

ܐܢܛܝܟܝܐ, Antioch, 6.8; 70.20; 71.15.

ܐܣܛܘܢ, Estwân, a village on the Zâbh, 48.12.

ܐܣܛܦܢܘܣ, Protomartyr, 262.2.

ܐܣܛܦܢܘܣ, of Margâ, 24.11.

ܐܣܛܦܢܘܣ, Bishop of Dâsen, 115.17.

ܐܣܬܪ, 315.13.15.

ܐܬܪ ܩܕܝܫܐ, the desert of Scete, 23.8; 53.9; 78.20; 135.9.

ܐܬܪ ܩܕܝܫ, the desert of Scete, 354.12.

ܐܩܘܡܝ, a Nitrian monk, 254.16.

ܐܦܡܝܐ, Apamea, 71.10.

ܒܝܬ ܒܓܐ, of the Great Monastery, 6.4; 42.9; 48.2; 60.15; 105.4; 130.17; 384.16.

ܒܝܬ ܒܓܐ, of Karkâ dhê Bêth Sĕlôkh, 68.8; 113.19.

ܒܝܬ ܒܘܪܝ, of Bêth Bôrê near Nineveh, 107.4.

ܒܝܬ ܓܠܐ, Monastery of, 144.1.

ܒܝܬ ܓܠܐ, Metropolitan of Elam, 197.15; 198.11.

ܒܝܬ ܓܠܐ, Bishop of Gîlân, 267.17.

ܒܓܐ, village of Margâ, 143.16.

ܒܓܐ ܪܒܐ, village near the Great Zâbh, 316.19.

ܒܕܝܬܐ, Arabia, 333.22.

ܒܕܝܠ, Arbela near Môṣul, 9.7; 79.16; 114.10; 197.21; 198.17; 382.11.

ܒܕܘܐ, Erzerûm, 37.20.

ܒܪܝܘܣ, Arius, 330.2.

ܒܪܠܥܝ, *Arlâyê*, a nickname(?), 238.12.

ܒܪܡܐ, the Prophet, 115.12; 282.13; 333.4.

ܐܰܕܝܰܒܢܳܝܐ, inhabitants of country round about Seleucia, 82.14; 85.15; 95.16; 102.9; 108.13; 384.2.

ܐܰܕܡܚܘܐ, the Shahrîgh, 161.4.

ܐܰܕܢܐ = ܐܰܕܒܐ [ܡܫܬܘܬܐ ܕ], 69.12.

ܐܰܕܗܒܐ, Arsenius, 22.13; 243.16; 334.9; 376.10.

ܐܰܚܡܕ, the Prophet, 163.10; 347.6; 369.6.

ܐܰܚܡܕ, of Scete, 119.2; 297.6.

ܐܰܚܡܕ, (ܒܕ ܒܟܕ), 254.18.

ܐܰܘܐ, the district near Môṣul, 74.2; 120.15; 139.14.

ܐܰܘܕܝܐ, Assyrians, 23.14; 186.17.

ܐܰܝܬܐ, the city of Athens, 23.21.

ܐܰܝܬܝܐ, Athenians, 298.6.

ܐܰܠܦܐ, the historian, 85.2; 88.9; 105.3.

ܒܒ, third Abbot of the Great Monastery, 4.2; 5.8; 25.11; 26.3; 30.12; 32.2; 33.18; 36.6; 51.14; 52.4; 54.13; 56.19; 63.22; 79.7.

ܒܒ, Bar-Nesîbhnâyê, the musician, 8.20; 140.12; 141.7; 142.1; 143.5; 144.13; 147.4; 148.13; 174.21; 217.16.

ܒܒ, Bishop of Bêth Garmai, 238.19.

ܒܒܗܐ = ܒܒܗܐ, 227. note 4.

ܒܒܠ, Babylon the Great, 116.16; 142.2; 223.16; 302.21.

ܒܒܠܝܐ, Babylonians, 23. 14.

ܒܒܗܐ = ܒܒܗܐ, 227.10.

ܒܓܕܕ, Bagdad, 310.6; 383.7.

ܒܝܬ ܒܝ *or* ܒܝ ܒܝ, Monastery in Margâ(?), 143. note 3.

ܒܝܕܒܬܐ, Bishop of Bêth Garmai, 238.19.

ܒܝܕܘ, head of the church at Shennâ, 292.15.

ܒܝܕܒܬܐ=ܒܝܕܘܒܬܐ, 238. note 5.

ܒܝܕܘܝܐ, the inhabitants of Bêth Bôrê, 107.7.

ܒܝ ܒܕܒ, a village in Margâ, 143.17; 162.22; 182.13.

ܒܝ ܒܝ = ܒܝܬ-ܐܝܠ, Bethel, 198.16.

ܒܝ ܓܗ, a village of Margâ, 144.2.

ܒܝ ܓܕܘܝ, a district in Kurdistân(?), 198.3.

ܒܝ ܓܕܘܝ, the country round about Seleucia, 82.14; 85.15; 95.16; 102.9; 108.13; 384.2.

ܒܝ ܒܟ, a district on the Upper Zâbh, 10.4; 106.12; 117.16; 124.9; 125.3: 195.2;

196.9; 213.7; 239.1; 293.14; 352.5; 345.24; 385.4.

ܒܝܬ ܒܓܫ, country of Bêth Bĕghâsh 345.24.

ܒܝܬ ܚܘܪ, a district in Kurdistân, 239.16.

ܒܝܬ ܚܕܕ, a village near Nineveh, 107.3.

ܒܝܬ ܟܣܢ, a village of Dâsen, 294.16.

ܒܝܬ ܟܦܝ, a village of Bêth Zabhdai, 80.17.

ܒܝܬ ܟܪ, in the mountains of Dâsen(?), 7.14; 61.6; 98.18; 381.3.

ܒܝܬ ܟܕܡ, see Vol. ii. p. 44, 25.3; 58.3; 60.21; 61.9; 66.17; 68.10; 69.12; 73.19; 80.18; 112.14; 238.20; 319.9; 345.12; 361.17; 372.9; 380.14.

ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪ, ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪ, a village in Salâkh, 150.20.

ܒܝܬ ܡܕܕ, a village in Adiabene(?), 153.17.

ܒܝܬ ܡܘܒ, a town on the Lower Zâbh, 239.4.

ܒܝܬ ܡܚܙ, a district near Gezîret ibn 'Omar, 26.3; 37.20.

ܒܝܬ ܡܝܕ, a village in Margâ, 254.11.

ܒܝܬ ܢܗܒ=ܒܝܬ ܗܗܒ, 329.17.

ܒܝܬ ܢܛܐ, a village in Margâ, 80.20; 81.9.

ܒܝܬ ܢܘܛܝܠܟ, a monastery near Dâḳôḳ, 58.18; 59.7.

ܒܝܬ ܣܛܝ, Monastery of, near Môṣul, 58.19; 86.3.

ܒܝܬ ܣܥܝܕ, 398.12.

ܒܝܬ ܥܣܘܢ, ܒܝܬ ܥܣܘܢ, a Shahrîghan village, 161.2; 162.8; 181.7.

ܒܝܬ ܥܕܪ, a village of Margâ, 399.2.

ܒܝܬ ܦܛܝ, Asia Minor, 330.5; 335.1.

ܒܝܬ ܦܟܪܛ, a village of Bîrtâ in Margâ, 332.5; 338.4.

ܒܝܬ ܩܩܝ, or ܒܝܬ ܩܩܝ, see vol. ii. p. 447, 238.11.

ܒܝܬ ܩܕܡܐ, a village of Margâ, 357.6.

ܒܝܬ ܩܛܪܝ, a district of Bêth Garmai, 319.10.

ܒܝܬ ܪܐ, a village in Salâkh, 150.11; 176.21.

ܒܝܬ ܪܗܝܕ, a diocese near the Tigris, 62.2; 66.14.

ܒܝܬ ܪܗܝܕ, a diocese along the Tigris, 353.4.

ܒܝܬ ܪܗܝܕ, a diocese along the Tigris, 104.21.

ܒܝܬ ܫܕܪܐ, a village in Margâ, 144.4.

ܒܝܬ ܗܗܒ, a village in Margâ, 144.2; 329.17.

ܒܝܬ ܦܟܐ, 399.13.

ܒܝܬ ܒܬܝ, the Monastery of, 1.2; 3.3; 4,1; 5.1; 15.16; 23.7; 25.2; 32.20; 37.18; 38.13; 41.19; 43.13; 45.11; 54.6; 67.20; 91.14; 139.4; 145.6; 167.2; 224.12; 251.4; 256.19; 293.6; 295.6; 302.9; 319.12; 324.4; 380.10; 389.8.

ܒܝܬ ܒܕܒܕ, a village of Margâ(?), 397.11.

ܒܝܬ ܒܬܬ, a district in Margâ, 26.3; 61.7; 162.12; 182.9.

ܒܝܬ ܒܕܕ, the district between Nisibis and Eski-Môṣul, 63.21.

ܒܝܬ ܒܡܕܝ, a village near Arbela, 145.21.

ܒܝܬ ܒܢ, China, 238.15.

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ܩܘܪܟܝ, son of Yazdîn, 63.6.

ܩܘܪܛ, Monastery of, 143.16.

ܩܘܪܚ, Korah, of Israel, 84.16; 161.18.

ܩܘܪܢܝܠܝܘܣ, Cornelius of Joppa, 222.16.

ܩܘܣܛܐ, Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, 11.6; 12.1; 216.5; 217.6; 221.2; 223.4; 225.5; 228.6; 230.20; 232.7; 238.6; 241.14; 242.9; 243.3; 244.20; 245.5; 246.12; 247.2; 248.12; 249.2; 251.9; 296.10; 299.13; 302.3.

ܩܘܣܛܐ, of Edessa, 239.2.

ܩܘܣܛܐ, Bishop of Bêth Garmai, 238.19.

ܩܘܣܛܐ, Church of at Tell Kêf, 408.10.

ܩܘܪܘܫ, *i. e.*, Cyrus of al-Ḥîrah, 145.18.

ܩܨܒܝܕܐ, the expositor, 61.3.

ܩܨܒܝܕܐ, Abbot of Bêth ʿÂbhê, 6.12; 66.7; 68.8; 74.13; 76.7; 81.7; 90.4; 91.17; 113.19.

ܩܫܘܪܐ, Keturah, 32.11.

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ܩܕܕܝܐ, the syncellus of Îshôʿyahbh III, 90.1.

ܩܕܕܝܐ, brother of Yahbhlâhâ, 12.13; 253.13; 263.14; 264.9; 265.2; 266.11; 267.11; 268.9; 278.11.

ܩܕܕܝܐ, a native of Adiabene(?), 382.21.

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ܩܕܕܐ, *i. e.*, Gebel al-Gûdî, 33.21; 41.21; 365.19; 366.10; 397.9; 368.8; 375.3.

ܩܕܡܐ, Monastery of near Mardîn, 91.2.

ܩܕܕܟܬܐ, *i. e.*, Shennâ dhĕ Bêth Rammân,

ܩܕܕܒܬܐ, *i. e.*, Shennâ dhĕ Bêth Rammân, 13.3; 292, note 1.

ܩܕܕܒܬܐ, *i. e.*, Shennâ dhĕ Bêth Rammân, 301.18.

ܒܝܬ ܪܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܪܡܢ, *i. e.*, Shennâ dhĕ Bêth Rammân, 13, note 1.

ܒܝܬ ܪܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܪܡܢ, *i. e.*, Shennâ dhĕ Bêth Rammân, 292.3.

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ܒܘܙܢܛܝܐ, the Byzantine Greeks, 70.2; 197.9; 369.8.

ܒܝܬ ܪܘܐ, people of Bêth Rewâi, 170.17.

ܒܝܫܘ ܒܝܫ, Bishop of Ḥĕnâithâ, 10.10; 198.2; 199.6; 200.2; 201.2; 202.15.

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ܒܝܫܘ ܒܝܫ, of Bêth Ḳôḳâ. 23.5.

ܒܝܬ ܓܪܡܐ, a province of Margâ, 345.20.

ܒܝ, Râi near Teheran, 270.5.

ܒܝܬ ܒܝ, Monastery of, 329.6.

ܒܝ, a deacon at Shalmath, 125.10.

ܒܝ ܪܡܘܢ, the rock Rimmon, 40.18.

ܒܝ ܪܕܝܢ ܒܝ ܪܕܝܢ, *i. e.*, Rêw-Ardâshîr on the Tâb, 86.9.

ܒܝ, an ascetic, 406.13.

ܒܝ ܒܝ, Rebecca, 96.12.

ܒܝ ܒܝ, Monastery of, 24.11; 241.19; 381.11.

ܒܝ ܒܝ, 329.16.

ܒܝ ܒܝ, a village of Saph-sâphâ, 264.11.

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ܫܒܘܪ, Sapor, King of Persia, 163.2; 182.18.

ܫܒܘܪ, a Persian nobleman, 164.7.

ܫܒܘܪ ܕܣܠܘܩ, ܫܒܘܪ ܕܣܠܘܩ, Bishop of Seleucia, 262.6; 294.16.

ܫܒܘܪ ܕܘܢ, a district between Arbela and Hamadân, 101.9.

ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܨܒܥܐ, Metropolitan of Gîlân, 12.5; 238.9; 252.2; 253.17; 254.20; 256.11; 257.6; 259.4; 261.18; 262.10; 265.7; 266.9.

ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܩܠܝ, brother of Mâr Aḥa, 116.9.

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ܫܒܬ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬ, "Sunday Bazaar", 372.21.

ܫܘܫ, "Shûshan the Fortress" 238.21.

ܫܝܐ, a village in Margâ, 287.15.

ܫܝܒܢܝ, a Shaibân Arab, 104.2.

ܫܝܒܢܝܐ, the Shaibân Arabs, 104.5.

ܫܝܓܪ, Sinjâr, 383.4.

ܫܝܚ, near Bêth ʿÂbhê, 243.12.

ܫܝܠ, Sheol, 161.18; 224.4.

ܫܘܢܡܝܬܝܬ, the Shunammite woman, 96.2.

ܫܒ ܓܒܪ ܥܝܢܩܐ, "the son of the giant," 238.11.

ܫܒ, Bishop of Gîlân, 267.17.

ܫܒܘܪ, Shêrôe, King of Persia, 63.11; 69.13; 70.5.

ܫܝܪܝܢ, Shîrîn, 47.3.

ܫܝ, Seth, 115.16.

ܫܠܡ, Salem, 21.5.

ܫܠܡܘܢ, Solomon, 65.15; 204.15.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, bar-Gârâph, 4.19; 41.11; 42.3; 48.3.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, Bishop of Ḥadhattâ, 156.2; 198.7; 201.12; 382.18.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, of BêthGarmai, 237.19.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, a monk of Bêth ʿÂbhê, 232.3.

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ܫܡܥܘܢ ܕܕ ܩܠܗ, of Tell Kêf, 409.4.

ܫܡܘܝܠ, Samuel the Prophet, 27.1; 96.18; 97.2; 99.4; 197.3; 333.4; 358.1; 359.13.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, whose sons were martyred, 59.18.

ܫܡܥܝ, Shimei, 181.15.

ܫܡܫܝ, son of Yazdîn, 47.4; 63.6.

ܫܡܒܬ, Monastery of, 143.16.

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ܫܡܥܘܢ, Simeon, 247.10.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, Metropolitan of Adiabene, 106.13; 120.7.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, Bishop of Bêth Bĕghâsh, 124.8; 125.7; 385.5.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, the Martyr, 262.6.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, Bishop of Gîlân, 267.17.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, Rabban, the monk, 100.2.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, Monastery of, 314.18; 315.1; 316.8; 345.3.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, surnamed the "Beardless", 7.9; 94.19; 95.11; 96.4; 97.16; 99.15.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, Simeon Priscus (?), 127.15.

ܫܡܥܘܢ, Monastery of at Shennâ, 293.5; 305.12.

ܫܡܥܝ, Shimei, 181 14.

ܫܡܕܪ, a village of Margâ, 347.21.

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ܫܢ, of Bêth Rammân, 12.21; 79.22; 239.3; 291.2; 292.3; 296.21; 301.18; 302.7; 305.12; 316.5.

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ܫܪܘܝ, a Persian nobleman, 165.9; 166.12.

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ܬܐܘܕܘܪ, Bishop of Margâ, 1.4; 3.4; 172.3; 325.4; 407.18.

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ܬܐܘܕܘܪ, of Ḥedhôdh, 238.11.

ܬܐܘܕܘܪ, a monk, 53.17.

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ܬܐܘܦܝܠܘܣ, Theophilus, 53.13.

ܬܒܘܪ, Mount Tabor, 21.15.

ܬܘܡܐ, a monk of Bêth ʿÂbhê, 299.12.

ܬܒܝܕ, a village of Margâ, 230.11.

ܬܠ, Tellâ, 194.6; 391.12.

ܬܠ ܕܩܝܩ, ܬܠ ܩܝܩ, the "Mound of Reeds", 80.19.20.

ܬܠܟܝܦ, the people of Tell Kêf, 408.11.

ܬܪܫܝܫ, Tarshish, 180.11.

SYRIAC FORMS OF GREEK AND LATIN WORDS OCCURRING IN THE BOOK OF GOVERNORS.

ܐܓܘܢ	ἀγών	22.15; 273.15; 355.5; 405.19; plur. ܐܓܘܢܐ 25.18.
ܐܓܘܢܝܣܛܝܣ	ἀγωνιστής	354.19; plur. ܐܓܘܢܝܣܛܐ 252.6.
ܐܓܘܢܝܣܛܘܬܐ		360.11.
ܐܓܪܘܣ	ἀγρός	255.21; 348.16; 367.17; plur. ܐܓܪܘܬܐ 388.20; 398.10.
ܐܝ	εὖ	401.9.
ܐܘܐܓܓܠܝܘܢ	εὐαγγέλιον	44.1; 267.12; 297.17; 366.7; ܐܘܐܓܓܠܝܘܢ 44 note 1.
ܐܘܐܓܓܠܝܣܛܝܣ	εὐαγγελιστής	87.16.
ܐܘܣܝܐ	οὐσία	plur. ܐܘܣܝܐܬ 144.18.
ܐܘܓܟܝܢܘܣ	ὄγκινος	173.18.
ܐܘܪܓܢܘܢ	ὄργανον	142.18.
ܐܘܬܝܢܛܝܐ	αὐθεντία	155.18.
ܐܝܩܐ	εἰκῆ	247.13.
ܐܟܠܘܣ	ὄχλος	384.22.
ܐܟܣܘܕܘܣ	ἐξορία	33.1; 50.3.
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ܐܡܝܢܛܘܣ	ἀμίαντος	273.16.
ܐܢܐܓܩܝ	ἀνάγκη	58.8; ܐܢܐܓܩܝ 53.22; 335.20; plur. ܐܢܐܓܩܐܬ 229.6.
ܐܣܘܛܘܣ	ἄσωτος	39.8.
ܐܣܘܛܝܐ	ἀσωτία	40.1; 128.8.

ܣܛܘܐ	στοά	67.8; 227.17; 241.18.
ܣܛܘܝܟܝܘܢ	στοιχεῖον	159.9; plur. ܣܛܘܝܟܝܐ 252.4.
ܣܛܘܡܐܟܘܣ	στόμαχος	280.12.
ܣܛܘܠܘܣ	στῦλος	164.11; [ܣܛܘܠܐ 165.4].
ܣܛܐܛܝܐ	statio	plur. ܣܛܐܛܝܐ 142.7.
ܣܛܘܡܐ	στόμωμα	329.2.
ܣܟܘܠܝ	σχολή	6.11; 13.15; 61.1; 297.18; plur. (accus. case) ܣܟܘܠܐ 8.20; 140.20; 232.8; ܣܟܘܠܐܣ 61.1; 140.13; 404.2.
ܣܟܘܠܐ		74.7; 350.13; plur. ܣܟܘܠܝ 75.8; 340.18; 388.17.
ܣܟܝܡܐ	σχῆμα	22.2; 378.14.
ܣܟܘܛܘܣ	σκῦτος	135.9.
ܣܦܘܢܝܐ	ὀψώνια	plur. ܣܦܘܢܝܐ (τὰ ὀψώνια) 356.22.
ܐܦܝܛܪܘܦܘܣ	ἐπίτροπος	172.17; 259.9.
ܐܦܣܟܘܦܘܣ	ἐπίσκοπος	1.4; plur. ܐܦܣܩܘܦܝ 6.6.
ܐܦܣܩܘܦܐ		9.4; 12.17; 268.5.
ܐܦܣܩܘܦܝܘܢ	ἐπισκοπεῖον	(ܒܝܬ ܐܦܣܩܘܦܐ) 9.13; 158.20; 328.10.
ܐܩܘܠܘܘܬܐ	ἀκολουθία	113.6; ܐܩܘܠܘܘܬܐ 360.16; ܐܩܘܠܘܘܬܝ 92.10.
ܐܩܠܝܣܝܐܣܛܝܩܝ	ἐκκλησιαστική	85.2; ܐܩܠܝܣܝܐܣܛܝܩܝ 88 note 2; plur. ܐܩܠܝܣܝܐܣܛܝܩܐ 18.1; ܐܩܠܝܣܝܐܣܛܝܩܐ 18 note 1.
ܐܩܡܝ	ἀκμή	407.8.
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ܐܪܟܝ	ἀρχή	plur. ܐܪܟܘܬ 21.19; 307.7.
ܐܪܟܘܢܬ	ἄρχων	139.14.
ܐܪܟܝܐܛܪܘܣ	ἀρχίατρος	plur. ܐܪܟܝܐܛܪܐ 298.19.
ܐܪܡܝܢܘܢ	ἄρμενον	118.15.
ܐܪܬܘܕܘܟܣ	ὀρθόδοξος	plur. ܐܪܬܘܕܘܟܝ 6.9.
ܐܪܬܘܕܘܟܝܐ	ὀρθοδοξία	71.18; 151.10; 166.2; 291.11.
ܐܬܠܝܛܝ	ἀθλητής	180.7; plur. ܐܬܠܝܛܐ 252.6; 278.15.
ܐܬܠܝܣܝܣ	ἀθλησις	18.10; 173.2; 406.18.
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ܛܪ̈ܟ̈ܐ	τὰ ἀρχεῖα	102.14.
ܛܒܐ	βῆμα	83.15; 306.12.
ܛܗܟܢܐ	βασιλεία	139.16.
ܟܘܣܐ	κύαμος	plur. ܟܘܣ̈ܐ 348.3.
ܟܘܢܝܐ	γωνία	plur. ܟܘܢ̈ܝ̈ܐ 276.22.
ܓܠܘܣܣܘܩܘܡ	γλωσσόκομον	6.7; 70.18, plur. ܓܠܘܣܣܩܘܡ̈ 206.1; 329.4; 369.16.
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ܓܢܘܣ	γένος	9.3; 14.5.
ܕܘܓܡܐ	δόγμα	72.14.
ܕܝܐܬܝܩܐ	διαθήκη	261.19; 298.8; 306.13; plur. ܕܝܐܬ̈ܩ̈ܐ 306.15.
ܐ̈ܕ̈ܝ̈ܘܛܐ	ἰδιώτης	17.7; 140.16; 271.3; plur. masc. ܐ̈ܕ̈ܝ̈ܘܛ̈ܐ 271.7; 402.17; plur. fem. ܐ̈ܕ̈ܝ̈ܘܛ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ 275.16.
ܐ̈ܕ̈ܝ̈ܘܛ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈		15.17; 150.2; 360.16.
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ܐ̈ܦ̈ܘ̈ܕ̈ܝ̈ܩ̈ܘ̈ܢ̈	ὑποδιάκονος	plur. ܐ̈ܦ̈ܘ̈ܕ̈ܝ̈ܩ̈ܢ̈ 307.7.
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ܐ̈ܦ̈ܠ̈ܘ̈ܣ̈	ἁπλῶς	234.3.
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ܒ̈ܝ̈ܠ̈ܐ	βῆλα	351.17; plur. ܒ̈ܝ̈ܠ̈ 306.20.
ܙ̈ܝ̈ܛ̈ܐ	ζήτημα	plur. ܙ̈ܝ̈ܛ̈ܝ̈ܬ̈ 52.19.

ܬܚܘܠܝ	ταῦλις	pur. ܬܚܘܠܝܬ 329.4.
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ܬܐܓܝ	ταγή	7.3; 86.18.
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ܬܘܪܘܢܝܐ	ἡ τυραννίς	330.3.
ܟܝܡ	χειμών	plur. ܟܝܡܬ 303.12; 402.1.
ܟܝܪܘܬܘܢܝܐ	χειροτονία	120.14; 150.8; 279.6; 286.14; 301.13.
ܟܣܘܣܬܘܣ	ξυστός	311.16.
ܟܪܘܟ	κῆρυξ	351.17.
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ܠܝܡܝܢ	λιμήν	402.2; 318.17.
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ܠܝܣܛܝ	ληστής	plur. ܠܝܣܛܐ 169.4; 293.16; 351.3; 399.3
ܠܟܛܝܩܘܢ	λεκτίκιον	311.11.
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ܡܘܢܝܛܐ	μονήτα	81.3; 349.20.
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مەمكەمكەمك

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ⲡⲣⲟⲥⲱⲡⲟⲛ	πρόσωπον	20.18; 24.4; 401.15; plur. ⲛⲣⲟⲥⲱⲡⲁ 71.3; 268.5.
		ⲛⲣⲟⲥⲱⲡⲏ 236.8.
ⲡⲣⲁⲕⲧⲏⲥ	φράκτης	107.12; 306.19.
ⲡⲣⲟⲑⲉⲥⲙⲓⲁ	προθεσμία	400.3.
ⲡⲣⲟⲑⲏⲕⲏ	παραθήκη	289.6.
ⲡⲏⲣⲟⲥ	κηρός	342.8.
ⲡⲓⲃⲱⲧⲟⲥ	κιβωτός	306.13; 392.13.
ⲙⲉⲧⲁⲅⲟⲣⲓⲁ	κατηγορία	plur. ⲙⲉⲧⲁⲅⲟⲣⲓⲁ 34.17.
ⲡⲓⲛⲇⲩⲛⲟⲥ	κίνδυνος	52.3: 268.3.
ⲙⲉⲩⲕⲗⲟⲥ	κύκλος	92.15; 263.18.
[ⲙⲁ]	χώρα	plur. ⲙⲁⲛ 110.5; ⲙⲉⲛϫⲱ 11.16; 48.8; 261.10; 286.10; 356.17; 387.13.
ⲡⲓⲕⲟⲥ	κῆτος	159.7.
ⲙⲕⲟⲗ	κολλύρα	plur. ⲙⲕⲟⲗⲗⲏ 257.1.
ⲙⲕⲉⲧⲃⲓⲟⲛ		55.9.
ⲙⲕⲉ	κελλα, cella,	22.14; plur. ⲛⲕⲉⲩⲉ 27.22; 365.4.
ⲙⲛⲟⲩⲉ	κοινόβιος	67.6; 210.6: 352.3; 386.15.
ⲙⲛⲟⲩⲓⲟⲛ	κοινόβιον	60.4; 218.1; 365.3.
ⲕⲁⲛⲱⲛ	κανών	33.17; 366.16; plur. ⲕⲁⲛⲟⲛⲁ 56.18; 79.16.
ⲕⲟⲧⲭⲏ	κόγχη	171.6; 306.16; 307.8; 351.3.
ⲕⲟⲧⲉ		30.7; 77.21; 398.15.
ⲕⲉⲥⲧⲟⲛⲁⲣⲓⲟⲥ	quaestionarius	158.7.
ⲕⲉⲥⲧⲣⲱⲙⲁ	κατάστρωμα	171.6; 273.1; 306.19.
ⲕⲁⲣⲧⲏⲥ	χάρτης	293.2.
ⲕⲁⲣⲧⲁⲗⲗⲟⲥ	κάρταλλος	394.3.
ⲕⲁⲑⲟⲗⲓⲕⲟⲥ	καθολικός	5.7; ⲕⲁⲑⲟⲗⲓⲕⲟⲛ 19.16.
ⲕⲁⲑⲟⲗⲓⲕⲏ		15.19; ⲕⲁⲑⲟⲗⲓⲕⲏ 15, note 3; 251.19; 350.11.

ܩܰܬܳܪܣܝܣ	κάθαρσις	198.13.
ܐܲܪܒܲܬ̈ܐ	ἀρραβών	299.7.
ܬܐܘܪܝܐ	θεωρία	40.4; 174.3; 206.6; 235.5; 298.15; 363.8; plur. ܬܐܘܪ̈ܝܐ 13.5; 304.12.
ܬܐܘܪܝܛܝܩܘܢ	θεωρητικός	276.20.
ܬܐܘܪܝܛܝܩ̈ܐ		plur. ܬܐܘܪ̈ܝܛ̈ܝܩ̈ܐ 220.6.
ܛܟܣ	τάγμα	plur. ܛ̈ܟ̈ܣ 23.3; 349.17; 352.16; 406.16.
ܬܪܘܢܘܣ	θρόνος	218.14; 235.14; 307.2.

W. DRUGULIN, ORIENTAL-PRINTER, LEIPZIG.

.ומודים בדבר שאינו כן ואין מוחין בידם. ואלו הן שאומרים
.שלי שלך ושלך שלי. שלי ושלך שלי. שלך ושלך שלך.
שנים אוחזין בטלית זה אומר אני מצאתיה וזה אומר אני
מצאתיה זה אומר כולה שלי וזה אומר חציה שלי חולקין
שנים רוכבין על הבהמה זה אומר כולה שלי וזה אומר
חציה שלי זה יש לו שתי חזקות וזה אין לו אלא חזקה
אחת. מעמידין את הבהמה ביד שניהם וחולקין. ✤

✤ בבא זו כולה כלשון משנה ואין בה אלא ביאור לדבר
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ܘܢܫܪܝ ܥܡܗ ܒܚܒܪܘܬܐ: ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܡܢ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܠ

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401 ٥. ٢٤ ٥. ٢٤٥٥٢٥٥ ٢٥٥٢٥٥٢٥٥

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ܣܩܡܐ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܕܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܡܢ ܗܝ ܥܒܕܐ ܠܟܠܟ[3]:
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393 ٥. ٢٤٤ ٥٠ ٢٤٤ ٥٠ ٢٤٤ ٥٠

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... ... fol.176b.
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[1] A Vat. ... ... [2] Vat. ... [3] Vat. ... [4] BC Vat. ...
[5] Vat. omits ... ... [6] Vat. ... [7] Vat. ...
[8] Vat. omits ...

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ܒܗ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐ. ܒܪ ܫ.

ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐ. ܒܪ ܫ.

ܗܘܦܟܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐ.[1]

fol.173b.

ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬ ܕܐ ܫܡܥ ܫܡܥ ܒܢܝ ܒܢܝ ܐ ܒܝ ܒܝ ܐ ܫ
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ܐܠܐ ܕܒܥܝܢ ܠܟܘܢ ܗܟܝܠ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܘܢ ܢܦܠܚܘܢ ܡܢ ܥܡܠܐ ܗܕܐ ܘܢܫܬܒܩܘܢ ܠܟܘܢ ܒܫܠܡܐ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܟܘܢ ܒܪ ܫܠܡܐ ܢܬܝܬܒ ܥܠ ܫܠܡܟܘܢ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܦܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ ܬܗܘ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܒܪ ܫܠܡܐ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܒܪ ܫܠܡܐ ܫܠܡܟܘܢ ܢܬܦܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ ܘܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܩܒܠ ܠܟܘܢ ܘܠܐ ܢܫܡܥ ܠܡܠܝܟ ܡܠܝܟ ܐܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ ܕܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܗܘ ܐܘ ܡܢ ܩܪܬܐ ܗܘ ܗܘ ܢܢܦܘܩ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܗܘ ܐܘ ܡܢ ܩܪܬܐ ܗܘ ܘܢܢܦܘܩ ܥܦܪ ܪܓܠܝܟܘܢ ܡܢ ܬܚܬ ܫܡܝܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܠܐ ܢܬܟܠ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܫܠܡܐ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠ

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fol.171a. ... ذكر ... ...

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ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܠܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܬ ܕܐܬܝ
ܠܝ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ[1] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܘܐܙܠ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ
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368 ܗܘܝ ܕܒ ܟ ܐ ܕ ܒ ܗ ܘ ܐ ܕ ܒ ܗ ܘ ܐ ܕ ܒ ܗ ܘ

367 ٥. ٢٤ ٢٤. ٥ ٢٤٥٢٤ ٢٤٥٢٤٢٤٢٤

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ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܒܪ ܡܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܝ ܕܐܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܫܕܐ: fol.165a.
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ܕܢܚܐ ܠܗ ܒܬܪ ܗܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܐܢܬ ܚܙܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܡܐ ܗܢ ܐܠܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܪܝ ܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܝܕܥ ܡܐ ܗܢ ܐܠܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ

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ٱلْمَحَبَّةِ ٱلَّتِي لَا تَسْقُطُ أَبَدًا. وَٱلْإِيمَانُ بِٱلْمَسِيحِ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَخْزَى. وَٱلرَّجَاءُ
ٱلَّذِي لَا يَخِيبُ: وَٱلْإِيمَانُ بِٱلْمَسِيحِ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَخْزَى. وَهُوَ ٱلَّذِي
يُعْطِي ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِهِ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ: وَٱلرَّجَاءُ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَخِيبُ: وَهُوَ
ٱلَّذِي يُعْطِي ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ بِهِ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَٱلْإِيمَانُ هُوَ ٱلَّذِي
يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَثِقُ بِٱللَّهِ. وَٱلرَّجَاءُ هُوَ ٱلَّذِي يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَتَّكِلُ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ. وَٱلْمَحَبَّةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَعْمَلُ
لِلَّهِ. وَهَذِهِ ٱلثَّلَاثَةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ
ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ
ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَسَرَّةَ ٱلَّتِي لَا تَنْقَطِعُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْفَرَحَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَنْتَهِي. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَسَرَّةَ ٱلَّتِي لَا تَنْقَطِعُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْفَرَحَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَنْتَهِي. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَثِقُ بِٱللَّهِ.
وَٱلرَّجَاءُ هُوَ ٱلَّذِي يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَتَّكِلُ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ. وَٱلْمَحَبَّةُ هِيَ
ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَعْمَلُ لِلَّهِ. وَهَذِهِ ٱلثَّلَاثَةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ
ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَسَرَّةَ
ٱلَّتِي لَا تَنْقَطِعُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْفَرَحَ
ٱلَّذِي لَا يَنْتَهِي. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ
ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ.
وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَثِقُ بِٱللَّهِ. وَٱلرَّجَاءُ هُوَ ٱلَّذِي يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَتَّكِلُ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ. وَٱلْمَحَبَّةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَعْمَلُ لِلَّهِ.
وَهَذِهِ ٱلثَّلَاثَةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ.
وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَسَرَّةَ ٱلَّتِي لَا تَنْقَطِعُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْفَرَحَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَنْتَهِي. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ
ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَثِقُ بِٱللَّهِ. وَٱلرَّجَاءُ هُوَ
ٱلَّذِي يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَتَّكِلُ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ. وَٱلْمَحَبَّةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَعْمَلُ لِلَّهِ. وَهَذِهِ ٱلثَّلَاثَةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ
ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا
يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَسَرَّةَ ٱلَّتِي لَا
تَنْقَطِعُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْفَرَحَ ٱلَّذِي لَا
يَنْتَهِي. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا
يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَثِقُ بِٱللَّهِ. وَٱلرَّجَاءُ هُوَ ٱلَّذِي يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَتَّكِلُ
عَلَى ٱللَّهِ. وَٱلْمَحَبَّةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَعْمَلُ لِلَّهِ. وَهَذِهِ
ٱلثَّلَاثَةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ
ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَسَرَّةَ ٱلَّتِي لَا تَنْقَطِعُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْفَرَحَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَنْتَهِي. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَثِقُ
بِٱللَّهِ. وَٱلرَّجَاءُ هُوَ ٱلَّذِي يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَتَّكِلُ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ.
وَٱلْمَحَبَّةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَعْمَلُ لِلَّهِ. وَهَذِهِ ٱلثَّلَاثَةُ
هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَسَرَّةَ ٱلَّتِي لَا تَنْقَطِعُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْفَرَحَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَنْتَهِي. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ
ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَثِقُ بِٱللَّهِ. وَٱلرَّجَاءُ هُوَ
ٱلَّذِي يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَتَّكِلُ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ. وَٱلْمَحَبَّةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَعْمَلُ لِلَّهِ. وَهَذِهِ ٱلثَّلَاثَةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ
يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ
ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا
يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَسَرَّةَ ٱلَّتِي لَا
تَنْقَطِعُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْفَرَحَ ٱلَّذِي لَا
يَنْتَهِي. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَجْدَ ٱلَّذِي لَا
يَزُولُ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْمَلَكُوتَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي
تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ. وَهِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ
ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَثِقُ بِٱللَّهِ. وَٱلرَّجَاءُ هُوَ ٱلَّذِي يَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَتَّكِلُ
عَلَى ٱللَّهِ. وَٱلْمَحَبَّةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَعْمَلُ لِلَّهِ. وَهَذِهِ
ٱلثَّلَاثَةُ هِيَ ٱلَّتِي تَجْعَلُ ٱلْإِنْسَانَ يَسْتَحِقُّ ٱلْحَيَاةَ ٱلْأَبَدِيَّةَ.

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[1] Vat. ٱلْمَحَبَّةُ.

ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܢܐ ܘܐܚܝ ܐܬܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܢܐ ܘܐܚܝ ܐܬܠ

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ܥܠ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܟܕ ܢܣܝܢ ܐܬܟ ܒܝ ܐܠܗܝܡ ܘܐ ܙܥܝܪ ܡܠܝ ܘܐ ܚܫ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܪ ܐ[1]. ܟܕ ܫܡܥ ܐܠܝܥܙܪ ܒܪ ܐ[2] ܐܠ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ: ܐܠ ܬܫܐ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܡܫܚܬ ܒܢ ܐ. ܒܟ ܒܚܝ ܐ ܐܠ ܗܘ ܐ ܐ ܐ

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354 ٥. ٤٢ ٥. ٤٢٤٤٤

ܒܪ ܟܠ ܕܡܫܬ ܫܒܥ ܒܢܝ ܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܒܢ ܒܪ ܒܢ: ܒܪ ܒܢ ܕܡܫܬ ܫܒܥ ܒܢܝ ܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܒܪ ܒܢ. ܒܪ ܒܪ ܫܒܥ ܒܢܝ ܒܪ ܒܢ: ܒܪ ܒܢ ܕܡܫܬ ܫܒܥ ܒܢܝ ܒܪ ܒܢ. ܒܪ ܒܪ ܫܒܥ ܒܢ ܒܪ ܒܢ: ܒܪ ܒܢ ܕܡܫܬ ܫܒܥ ܒܢ

ܡܫܡܫܐ ܕܝܢ ܟܕ ܟܡܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܒܝܬ ܐ ܕܝܢ ܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐ ܕܝܢ ܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐ ܕܝܢ ܐ ܕ

ܡܢܫܬ ܒܢܝ ܕܟܐ ܐܦ ܒܝ ܡܕܒܪܐ ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܐ ܒܢܝ
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ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܘܠܒܝܬܟ ܘܠܟܠ ܐܝܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܒܝܬܟ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܒܪܬ ܐܘ ܥܒܕ ܐܘ ܐܡܬ ܐܘ ܒܗܡܐ ܐܘ ܓܒܪ ܐܘ ܐܬܬ ܐܘ ܓܒܪ ܐܘ ܐܬܬ ܐܘ ܓܒܪ ܐܘ ܐܬܬ

ܕܒ ܐ. ܚܫܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܬܪ ܕܝ ܕܐ ܒܝ ܕܒ ܐ ܕܒ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܕ

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ܫܘܝ ܟܬܒ ܐ[1]ܠܐ ܐ[2]ܡܪ ܐ ܠ ܫܘ ܕ ܐ ܠ ܫ ܐ ܠ ܫ ܐ ܠ ܫ

מִן בֵּיתָא בְּהָךְ אַתְרָא: וְהָכִי אִיהוּ בְּרִיתָא דְּקַיָּמָא לְעַלְמִין
לְמִנְטַר לְאַהֲרֹן וְלִבְנוֹהִי: וְהָכִי אִיהוּ בְּרִיתָא דְּקַיָּמָא
לְעַלְמִין: וְכַד מָטוּ לְהָךְ אַתְרָא דְּאִתְקְרֵי קִבְרוֹת הַתַּאֲוָה:
וְהָכָא אִתְקְטָלוּ כָּל אִינּוּן גַּבְרִין דְּאִתְרַעֲווּ בְּרַעֲוָא בִּישָׁא:
וְכָל אִינּוּן דְּאִתְרַעֲווּ בְּרַעֲוָא בִּישָׁא לָא עָאלוּ בְּהָךְ אַרְעָא
דְּחֶמְדָּה: וְכָל אִינּוּן דְּעָאלוּ בְּהָךְ אַרְעָא דְּחֶמְדָּה לָא אִתְרַעֲווּ
בְּרַעֲוָא בִּישָׁא: וְכָל אִינּוּן דְּאִתְרַעֲווּ בְּרַעֲוָא בִּישָׁא לָא
אִתְרַעֲווּ בְּהָךְ אַרְעָא דְּחֶמְדָּה: וְכָל אִינּוּן דְּאִתְרַעֲווּ בְּהָךְ
אַרְעָא דְּחֶמְדָּה לָא אִתְרַעֲווּ בְּרַעֲוָא בִּישָׁא: וְכָל אִינּוּן
דְּאִתְרַעֲווּ בְּרַעֲוָא בִּישָׁא לָא אִתְרַעֲווּ בְּהָךְ אַרְעָא דְּחֶמְדָּה:
וְכָל אִינּוּן דְּאִתְרַעֲוו

ܫܠܝܚ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܫܝܚ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗ: ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ
ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ
ܠܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ
ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ
ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗ
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ⵏⵜⵜⴰ ⵙⵉⵎⵙⵉⵎ: ⵉⵎⴰⵏⵏⴰ ⵣⵉⵜⵜⴰⵏ ⵓⵔ ⵣⵉⵙⵙⵓⵔ ⵙⵉⵎⵙⵉⵎ: ⵙⵉⵏⵜⵜⴰ

333 ٥. ٥ ٥٥٥

ܒܬܪ ܡܪܝ ܐ.

ܕܒܪ ܒܪ[1] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐ ܘܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܘܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܘܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ⲟⲩⲁⲥⲉ[1] ⲛⲁ ⲧⲁⲓⲟ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲃ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲙⲁⲩ

ܫܒܩܘ ܫܐ ܒܐ ܟܕ ܟܪܟܝܢ ܕܡܝܬ ܒܐܒ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘ ܘܐܡ ܐ
ܡܫܝܚܐ[1] ܕܐܬܐ ܘܟܠܗ ܫܥܡ ܫܒܐ: ܕܥܡ ܫܒܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܐ ܒܝ ܐ
ܫܒܚ: ܕܐܬ ܒܐ ܒܝ ܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܐ ܒܝ ܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܐ ܒܝ ܐ fol.150a.
ܐܡܪ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ꝯ[1] ꝺꝛ ꝓꝉꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝛ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ
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ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ[2] ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ fol.149b.
ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ ꝺꝺꝺꝺꝺ
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[1] Vat. omits ꝯ. [2] Vat. ꝺꝺꝺꝺ.

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ܫܡܝܐ: ܕܡܝܬܝ ܡܢ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܝܠܝ[1] ܡ ܟܠܗ: ܟܝ ܗ[2]
ܡܢ ܕܐܦ ܡ ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܕܐ ܬܗ. ܐ ܡ ܟ ܠ ܡܕܝܢ ܡܢ ܕܐ ܟ ܬ ܐ
ܐ ܬ ܗ. ܕ ܡ ܐ ܠ ܗ ܕ ܐ ܡ[3] ܒ ܟ ܠ. ܐ ܡ ܕ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܗ ܐ ܬ ܐ
ܕ ܡ ܫ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ.
ܐ ܬ ܐ ܠ ܟ ܠ ܗ. ܐ ܟ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ. ܐ ܟ ܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܗ:
ܐ ܬ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܡ ܐ ܬ ܐ ܕ ܐ.

ܐܝܟ ܠܐ ܫܪܝ ܐܢܐ. ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܗܘ ܕܡܬܩܪܐ ܟܪܝܣܛܘܣ ܐܝܬܝ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܕܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܡܝܐ ܘܒܕܡܐ ܘܒܪܘܚܐ ܕܩܘܕܫܐ. ܘܪܘܚܐ ܗܘ ܕܡܣܗܕ ܒܗ ܡܛܠ ܕܗܘ ܪܘܚܐ ܫܪܪܐ. ܘܬܠܬ ܐܢܘܢ ܡܣܗܕܝܢ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܐܒܐ ܘܡܠܬܐ ܘܪܘܚܐ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܘܬܠܬ ܐܠܝܢ ܚܕ ܐܝܬܝܢ. ܘܬܠܬ ܐܢܘܢ ܡܣܗܕܝܢ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܪܘܚܐ ܘܡܝܐ ܘܕܡܐ ܘܬܠܬ ܐܠܝܢ ܚܕ ܐܝܬܝܢ. ܐܢ ܣܗܕܘܬܐ ܕܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܢܣܒ ܠܢ ܗܝ ܣܗܕܘܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܣܗܕ ܒܪܗ. ܗܘ ܕܡܗܝܡܢ ܒܪܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܣܗܕܘܬܐ ܒܗ. ܗܘ ܕܠܐ ܡܗܝܡܢ ܠܐܠܗܐ ܩܪܐ ܠܗ ܕܟܕܒ ܡܛܠ ܕܠܐ ܡܗܝܡܢ ܗܘ ܒܣܗܕܘܬܐ ܕܣܗܕ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪܗ. ܘܗܕܐ ܗܝ ܣܗܕܘܬܐ ܕܝܗܒ ܠܢ ܐܠܗܐ ܚܝܐ ܕܒܪܗ ܗܘ ܚܝܐ. ܗܘ ܕܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪܗ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܚܝܐ. ܠܐ ܟܬܒܬ ܠܟܘܢ ܗܠܝܢ ܐܠܐ ܕܬܕܥܘܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܟܘܢ ܚܝܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ. ܘܕܡܗܝܡܢ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܒܪܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ. ܘܗܕܐ ܗܝ ܬܪܥܬܐ ܕܠܘܬ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܢܚܢܢ ܐܢ ܫܐܠ ܫܐܠܬܐ ܟܐܝܬ ܠܪܥܘܬܗ ܢܫܡܥ ܠܢ. ܘܐܢ ܝܕܥܝܢ ܐܢܚܢܢ ܕܫܡܥ ܠܢ ܡܕܡ ܕܫܐܠܝܢ ܢܕܥ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܢ ܒܥܝܬܐ ܕܒܥܝܢܢ ܡܢܗ. ܐܝ ܐܚܐ ܚܛܐ ܚܛܝܬܐ ܠܐ ܠܡܘܬܐ ܐܝܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܕܢܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܠܡܢ ܕܚܛܝܢ ܠܡܘܬܐ ܐܝܬ ܚܛܝܬ

ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲥ ⲓⲱⲁⲛⲛⲏⲥ ⲡⲓⲡⲣⲟⲇⲣⲟⲙⲟⲥ.

ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲓⲟⲥ ⲓⲱⲁⲛⲛⲏⲥ ⲡⲓⲡⲣⲟⲇⲣⲟⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲡⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲙ̀ⲡⲁⲣⲁⲕⲗⲏⲧⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲣⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ

ܒܫܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐ ܕܐ ܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܬܐ ܘܐܙܠ ܒܫܠܡ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܠܗܐ fol.147*b*.
ܕܐܒܝ ܘܐܡ ܐܚܪ ✧

ܐܠܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܝ ܘܐܡ ܐܚܪ ✧

ܒܝܬ ܫܡܫܐ. ܟܕ ܕܟܝ ܕܡܟ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܠܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒ ܘܐܡ ܒܝܬ
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ܘܐܡ ܐܠܐ ܚܕ ܒܪ ܘܬܪܝܢ ܒܢܬ ܐܚܘܬ ܘܬܠܬ ܒܢܝ ܐܚܘܬ ܘܐܝܬ ܠܗ
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ܠܗ

... ٢٤٥٤٢٥٢٤٠ ٢٤٥٤٢٥٢٤٠ ٢٤٥٤٢٥٢٤٠

... ...

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܒܫܠܡ ܘܐܬܝ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܐܓܪܟ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܒܫܠܡ
ܐܬܝ ܘܐܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܐܓܪܟ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܒܫܠܡ ܐܬܝ ܘܐܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܐܓܪܟ: ܘܐܙܠ
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ܟܬܒܐ ܕܒܝܬ[1] ܐܠܗܐ. ܘܐܦ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܪܝ ܠܗ ܒܫܘܠܡܐ.
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܘܠܐ ܫܡܥ ܠܟ: ܐܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܚܪ[2]
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[1] Vat. ܒܝܬ. [2] Vat. ܐܚܪ. [3] Vat. ܟܬܒ ܠܡܫܪ. [4] Vat. ܐܬܐ. [5] Vat. ܒܝܬ.

ܒܬܪ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܗܘ ܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܚܪܢ ܠܡܝ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܠܚܘܕܝ ܘܐܢܬ ܒܠܚܘܕܟ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܠܡܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܢܬ ܒܠܚܘܕܟ ܘܐܢܐ ܒܠܚܘܕܝ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܠ

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[1] The passage, ... to ..., (p. 316 line 20) *i. e.* two leaves, is wanting in A. BC ... [2] Vat. ... [3] Vat. ... [4] Vat. omits ... [5] Vat. ...

ܡܢ ܐܟܠ ܕܐ ܫܒܥ ܢܝ ܒܥ. ܘܐ ܕܒ ܒܢ ܕܐ ܒܢ ܐ ܕܒ ܡܢ ܐ ܕܒ ܡ
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ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܕܐ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ: ܐܦ ܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܕܐ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܐ

ܒܥܝܢ ܙܟܝܐ ܐܝ ܟܝ ܡܟܝܪ ܕܐ ܐܝ ܟܝ ܡܟܝܪ ܠܚܝ
ܙܟܝܐ ܡܟܝܪ ܕܐ ܐܝ ܟܝ ܡܟܝܪ ܕܐ ܐܝ ܟܝ ܡܟܝܪ ܕܐ
ܟܝ

306 ܕܡ ܒܬ ܕ ܒܗܕܐ ܕܒܟܬ ܕ

ܕܒܪܟ ܒܪܟ ܕܒܪ ܐܒܝܕ ܒܝܬ ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܕܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܝ ܐܬܪ ܕܒܪ ܒܪܟ ܕܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ

ܡܫܝܚܐ ܟܝ ܐܦ ܗܟܝ ܕܐܢ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܡܢ ܥܠܡܐ ܗܢܐ ܘܢܬܟܢܫ ܠܘܬ ܐܒܐ ܘܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܠܥܡܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܢܬܩܪܒ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܪܝ ܠܗ ܒܡܠܟܘܬܗ ܘܒܫܘܒܚܗ ܘܒܟܒܘܕܗ ܕܐܒܐ ܘܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܠܐ

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ܟ ܡܟ[2]. ܐ ܐ ܡܦܘ ܡܕܒܪ ܒܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܐܢ
fol.138a. ܐ ܡܢ ܡܕܒܪ ܒܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ
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ܐܦܠ ܒܗ ܟܬ ܒܗ ܕܐܦܠ ܐ ܕܐ ܐ ܐ

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ܕܟܬܒ: ܕܡ ܒܓܢܒ ܕܡܫܬܐ ܬܫܡܫܬ ܐܘ: ܙܟܝܐ ܡܬܪܟ
ܡܟܬܒ ܠܡܐ ܟܬܒ ܫܓܒܢ ܕܡܫܬܐ ܕܐ ܡܟܟ ܟܬܒ ܕܡ
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fol.135b. ܒܡ ܠܫܩܡ. ܕܓܒ ܡܒܓܠ ܫܐܠܟ ܕܡܡܫ ܒܝ ܒܡܒ
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ܒܕܐ. ܐܦ ܒܗ ܒܟܠ ܫܒܬܐ ܕܐܢܐ ܥܒܕ ܒܗ ܥܒܕ ܒܟܠ
ܘܟܠ ܫܒܬܐ ܟܠ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܬܐ ܕܐܢܐ ܥܒܕ ✧

ܫܒܬ ܫܒܥ ܫܒܬܐ.

ܟܠ ܡܢ ܫܡܥ ܫܒܬܐ ܐܦ ܒܕܐ ܕܐ ܥܒܕ ܐܢܫ ܐܘ ܒܗܡܬܐ ܟܠ ܫܒܥ
ܫܒܬܐ ✧ ܐܠ ܫܒ ܒܕ ܒܗܕ ܒܗ ܫܒ: ܐܢܐ ܫܒ ܒܗ ܫܒ ܒܗ ܫܒ
ܒܗ ✧ ܐܦ ܒܗ ܒܟܠ ܫܒܬܐ ܕܐܢܐ ܥܒܕ ✧ ܐܦ ܒܗ ܒܟܠ ܫܒܬܐ
ܕܐܢܐ ✧ ܐܦ ܒܗ ✧ ✧ ✧

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܕܒܪ ܠܟܠ ܫܥܐ: ܕܒܗ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܒܗ ܕܐܟܠ: ܘܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܝ ܕܫܬܐ ܒܗ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕ ܕܐܟܠ

⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܕܒܝܬܗ ܘܒܝܫܐ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܫܕܝܢ. ܟܕ ܐܬ ܒܪ ܠܗܘ
ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ
ܠܝ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ
ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ
ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ
ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ
ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ
ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ
ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ
ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ
ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ
ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܙܠ

... [1] ... ...

ܕܟܬܒ. ܟܠ ܕܠ ܕܟ ܐܬܕܒ ܒܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܒ ܐ[1]ܒܬܒ ܕܐ ܐ
ܟܒܒ. ܒܕ ܒܐ ܐܕ ܕܟ ܐܬܕܒ ܒܕ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܟܬܝܒ ܡܫܘ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܝܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܝܟ ܐܠܝܐ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܢܒܝܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܥܠܡ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܝܠܝܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܥܠܡ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܘ ܐܝܟ ܢܒܝܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܢ ܕܢܬܝܒ ܠܢ ܠܐܡܪܝܢ ܠܢ ܡܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܥܠ ܢܦܫܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܫܥܝܐ ܢܒܝܐ ܥܠ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܩܠ ܩܪܐ ܒܡܕܒܪܐ ܐܬܬܪܘ ܠܐܪܚܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܬܬܪܘ ܠܐܪܚܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܫܥܝܐ ܢܒܝܐ ܘܗܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܠܚܘ ܡܢ ܦܪܝܫܐ ܗܘ ܐܝܠܝܢ ܕܫܐܠܘ ܠܗ ܘܐܡܪܘ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܗܟܝܠ ܐܢܬ ܡܥܡܕ ܡܐ ܗܟܝܠ ܐܢܬ ܡܥܡܕ ܠܐ ܐܝܠܝܐ ܗܘ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܗܘ ܘܠܐ ܢܒܝܐ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܢ ܕܢܬܝܒ ܠܢ ܠܐܡܪܝܢ ܠܢ ܡܢ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܥܠ ܢܦܫܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ

... ...

ܠܟܠܡܝ ܕܡܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܒܝܫܬܐ ܕܐܠ ܒܝܫ ܐܢܫ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ: ܘܐܡܪ ܐܝܘܒ
ܒܝ ܐܡܪ: ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܕܡܬܒܥ ܒܐܪܚܐ ܕܐܠ ܐܫܟܚ ܐܢܫ: ܠܡܫܟܢ
ܥܠ ܐܪܒܥܐ ܕܡܝ ܫܒܥ ܒܢܝܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܘܬܒ ܐܠ ܐܪܥ
ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܒ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ. ܐܠܗܐ[1] ܕܠܡ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܡܠܟܘܬ ܐܪܥ ܘܫܡܝ
ܕܝܢ ܠܒ ܐܝܘܒ ܕܐܠ ܫܠܝ ܐܢܫ ܒܐܪܥ ܐܘܨ ܕܫܡܗ ܐܝܘܒ ܗܘ ܓܒܪ
ܫܠܡ ܘܝܪܐ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܣܪ ܡܢ ܒܝܫ: ܘܐܬܝܠܕ ܠܗ ܫܒܥ ܒܢܝܢ ܘܬܠܬ
ܒܢܬܝܢ. ܘܗܘܬ ܩܢܝܬܗ ܫܒܥ ܐܠܦ ܐܢܐ ܘܬܠܬ ܐܠܦ ܓܡܠܐ ܘܚܡܫ
ܡܐܐ ܙܘܓ ܒܩܪ ܘܡܐܬ ܐܬܢܐ. ܘܗܘ ܪܒ ܠܗ ܥܒܕ ܣܓܝ ܠܚܕ ܡܢ
ܒܢܝ ܩܕܡ ܗܘ ܒܝܬ ܐܚܘܗܝ ܘܥܒܕ ܡܫܬܐ ܠܟܠ ܚܕ ܘܚܕ ܒܝܘܡ
ܕܝܠܗ. ܘܫܕܪ ܘܩܪܐ ܠܬܠܬ ܐܚܘܬܗ ܕܢܐܬܘܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܠܡܣܥܕ ܥܡ
ܐܚܘܗܝ. ܘܗܘ ܐܙܠ ܘܥܒܕ ܡܫܬܐ ܒܒܝܬ ܒܪܗ ܒܝܘܡ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܫܕܪ
ܠܬܪܝܗܘܢ ܘܩܪܐ ܠܗܘܢ ܕܢܐܬܘܢ ܘܢܐܟܠ ܥܡܗ ܘܢܫܬܐ ܥܡܗ.
ܘܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܘܒ ܒܠܒܗ ܕܡܐ ܕܚܛܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܘܒܪܟܘ ܠܐܠܗܐ ܒܠܒܒܗ.
ܗܟܢܐ ܥܒܕ ܐܝܘܒ ܟܠ ܝܘܡܝܢ: ܘܐܡܪ ܐܝܘܒ ܕܐܠ ܚܛܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܘܒܪܟܘ
ܠܐܠܗܐ ܒܠܒܒܗ. ܗܟܢܐ ܥܒܕ ܐܝܘܒ ܟܠ ܝܘܡ: ܘܗܘ ܝܘܡ ܐܚܕ ܐܬܐ
ܕܒܢܘܗܝ ܘܒܢܬܗܝ ܗܘܘ ܐܟܠܝܢ ܘܫܬܝܢ ܒܒܝܬ ܐܚܘܗܘܢ ܒܟܪܐ
ܕܒܟܘܪ ܐܚܘܗܘܢ. ܘܗܐ ܡܠܐܟ ܡܫܘܚܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܝܘܒ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܗܐ ܬܘܪܝ ܥܒܕܝܢ ܘܐܬܢܐ ܠܗܘܢ ܘܐܟܠ ܘܫܬܐ ܥܡ ܐܚܘܗܘܢ
ܒܒܝܬ ܒܟܘܪ ܐܚܘܗܘܢ. ܘܗܐ ܪܘܚܐ ܪܒܬܐ ܐܬܬ ܡܢ ܥܒܪ ܡܕܒܪܐ
ܘܢܣܒ ܐܬ ܐܪܒܥ ܙܘܝܬ ܒܝܬܐ ܘܢܦܠ ܥܠ ܒܢܝܗ ܘܡܝܬܘ. ܘܐܢܐ
ܐܫܬܐܪܬ ܒܠܚܘܕܝ ܘܐܡܠܛ ܒܦܬܐ ܕܝ. ܗܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܝܘܒ ܠܐ
ܚܛܐ ܒܣܦܬܝܗ ܘܠܐ ܢܬܠ ܦܘܠ ܠܐܠܗܐ[2]. ܘܕ ܗܝ ܫܢܝܬܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܝܘܒ
ܠܐ ܚܛܐ ܒܣܦܬܝܗ ܘܠܐ ܢܬܠ ܦܘܠ ܠܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܐܝܘܒ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܟܚ
ܠܝ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܝܦܙ ܐܢ ܢܡܠܠ ܐܠܝܟ ܡܠܬܐ ܘܬܟܠ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ
ܠܝ

ܒܟܝ ܕܝ: ܫܒܝܚܐ ܘܣܓܝܕܘ ܠܡܒܪܟ ܠܡܪܝܡ ܫܡܗ ܒܫܒܚ ܠܝ ܕܝ ܐܬ
ܠܡܐܡܪ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܡܕܡ ܐܬ ܡܠܟ ܒܬܒܠ ܐܦ ܬܟܝܢ ܬܒܠ ܠܐ ܬܙܘܥ
ܒܪܟ[1] ܕܝܢ ܠܥܡܗ ܒܫܠܡ: ܐܡܪ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܠܡܪܝ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܝ ܕܝܘܕ
ܘܐܢܐ ܐܫܡܥ ܠܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܠܡܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ
ܘܥܒܕ ܐܢܐ ܕܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܬ ܒܪܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ
ܒܟܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܬ ܒܟܪ ܐܢܬ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬ ܒܟܪ ܐܢܬ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬ ܒܟܪ
ܐܢܬ ܐܦ

... ...

ܐܝܟ ܕܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܥܠܡ ܒܪܝܬ ܒܪܝܬ ܒܪܝܬ

ܠܡܐ ܐܢܟ ܐܡܪ. ܐܦܐ ܕܐܢ ܚܫܝܒ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܝ[1]:
ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܡܫܬܡܥ ܠܗܕܝܢ ܡܠܝ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ ܘܠܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܠܗ ܠܡܐ ܐܢܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ

... [1] ... ...

ܕܝܬܝܟ ܕܒܝܬ[1] ܐܬܝܬ ܒܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܗܝ ܕܐܡܪ: ܐܢܬ ܕܫܟܚ
ܐܒܕ. ܐܒܕܝ ܕܐܒܕ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܬܒܪ[2] ܒܐܬܪ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܝ
ܐܡܪ: ܐܝܟ ܟܬ ܐ ܐܒܕ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ.[3] ܐܝ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ fol.127a.
ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܒܕ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ

fol.126b. ... ...

fol.126a. ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܒܪ ܐܢ ܐܡ ܟܠ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܕܒܪ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ

ܟܕ ܐܡ ܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܢ

ܙܡܪܐ ܗܘ ܟ. ܡܝܟܐ ܒܫܘܠܡ ܕܡܫܪܝܐ ܒܫܪܝܪܐ ܡܠܟܐ:
ܒܟ ܦܘܠܣܢ ܕܦܩܕܢ ܗܘܝܢ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ ܢܪ ܫܦܝܪ ܒܝ
ܢܥܒܕ ܡܝ ܢܝܬ: ܕܟܬܢ ܡܝ ܦܘܠܣܢ[1] ܕܒܝܬܗ ܢܒ ܦܘܕܢܢ
ܘܫܚ ܢܡܕ. ܟܬܒ ܕܡܟ ܡܝ ܢܡܝܗ ܕܥܠܦ. ܟܬܒ ܠܗ
ܒܪ ܫܦܝܪ ܟܢܣܗ ܫܦܝܪ ܒܝܬ ܟܠܟܠ. ܢܒܝ ܠܗ ܕܒ
ܫܦܝܪ ܦܘܕܢ ܦܘܕܢ. ܘܦܒܪ ܢܪ ܢܒܪ: ܒܝܘܢܗ ܟܠ
ܕܥܠܦ: ܟܠ ܡܝ ܟܠܢ ܕܦܩܕ[2] ܒܝܬ ܫܒ. ܦ. ܟܠ
ܘܗܒܢ ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܥܠ[3] ܟܠ ܕܡ[4] ܕܒܗ: ܘܒܟ ܢܬ ܕܟܠ ܢܬ:
ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܢ ܟܠ ܕܒ ܟܠ ܕܒ ܟܠ ܕܒ

ܐܝܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕ

ܒܝ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܗܘ [ܕܐܡܪ] ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܒܝ ܐ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܐ ܐ
ܕܐ ܒܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܐ ܐ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܐ ܐ[1] ܐܡܪ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܐ ܐ[2] ܐ [ܠܐ] ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

... ...[1] ... ...
... ...
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... ...[2] ...
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... ...
... ...[3]
... ...
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... ...
... ... fol.124a.
... ...[4]
... ...
... ...
... ...[5]
... ...
... ...
... ...
... ...
... ...

[1] Vat. ... ... [2] Vat. ... [3] BC Vat. omit ... [4] Vat. omits ... [5] A omits ... ...

... ...

... ...

ܕܟ ܒܝ ܕܒܐ ܕܢܫܬܐ: ܫܒܚ ܐܠܗ ܟܠ ܟܘܒܫ ܕܐ ܟܘܢ ܒܝ.
ܕܟ ܒܝ ܕܒܐ ܕܢܫܬܐ: ܗܘ ܕܒ ܐ ܕܒ ܐ ܕܒ ܐ

ܫܘܦܟܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ. ܒܬܪ ܗܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܘܦܟܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ: ܗܟܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܘܦܟܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ: ܟܕ ܫܡܥ ܗܘ ܓܒܪܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܘܦܟܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚ

٥٤٥٥٤٥٠٥٠ ٥٥٥٤٥٠٥٠[1] ٥٠٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٠ ٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٠ ٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٥٠ ٥٥

ܟܬܒܘ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܢܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܠܡܢ ܐܢܬ.
ܗܟܝ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܢܣܒ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ ܕܢܣܒ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ[1] ܕܢܣܒ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܐ

265 ٥. ٢٤ ٥. ٥ ٢٤٥٥٤٥ ٢٥٥٤٢٤٢٥٤٥٤٥٤٢٥٤٥٤٥٤٢٥٤٥٤٥

ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝ ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܠܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܕܢܣܒ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܝ ܘ

fol.119b. ... ٥ ٥٠ ٥٠ ٥٠ ٥٠

⠍⠞⠗⠑⠎⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑⠎⠞⠓⠑⠗⠑⠎⠞⠓⠑

... ...

ܫܘܦܟܢ ܕܡܪܝ ܐ. ܕܐ ܕܝ ܫܝ ܝ ܐܢ ܒܝ ܙܟ ܕ ܕ ܕ

... ...

ܙܟܝܐ ܢܝ ܕܒܪܟܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܚܝ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܕܐܢ ܒܥܐ ܗܘ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܡܪܝ:
ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ[1] ܗܘ ܐܢܫ ܕܢܫܬܠܡ ܒܗ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ:
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܠܟ ܘܠܐ ܠܐܚܪܢ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܫܬܠܡ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ

... [1]... ... ...
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fol.117a. ... ...
... ...
... ...

ܕܒܪ ܒܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ

255 ـ د ـ ٥ ـ ٥ ـ ٥

ܡܫܟܚ ܒܢܝܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܗܕܐ: ܐܠܐ ܙܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ[1]
ܒܬܪ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ
ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ
ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ
ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ
ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ:
ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ
ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ ܗܟܢܐ: ܘܐܙܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ

ܕܩܕܝܫ. ܟܠ ܕܝ ܡܢ ܕܒܪܢܫ ܕܡܫܬܟ ܐܢ: ܟܠ ܕܝ ܐܦܟ
ܒܫܡ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܝܬ ܒܕ ܕܒܪܢܫ ܕܡܫܬܟ ܒܗ ܒܫܡ ܕܐܠܗܐ
ܕܢܗܘܐ ܕܟܠܗ ܒܫܠܡܐ: ܟܠ ܕܒܟܬ ܒܫܠܡ ܠܐ ܒܫܠܡ
ܐܬܪ ܒܕ ܐܦ ܒܕ ܐܬܪ ܒܫܠܡ ܐܦ ܒܫܠܡ. ܒܕ ܐܦ ܒܕ
ܗܟܝ ܒܫ ܐܢ: ܐܢ ܕܐ ܒܫ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܒܫ ܐܢ. ܒܕ ܐܦ ܒܕ
ܒܫ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܒܫ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܒܫ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܒܫ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܒܫ ܐܢ ܐܦ

ܡܫܡܪܬܐ ܕܥܠ ܡܫܟܒܐ.

ܟܠ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܟܫܝ ∴ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܠܟ ∴ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܡܥ ∴ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܐܠ ∴ ܐܢ ܠܐ ∴ ܐܢ ܠܐ ∴ ܐܢ ܠܐ

ⲙⲛⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲟⲛ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲙⲁ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲣⲁ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲥⲁⲃⲏⲧ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲧⲁⲙⲓⲟ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲛⲛⲁⲓ

ܒܝܬ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܝܬ ܡܠܟ ܘܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܬܗܘ ܠܟ ܐܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܠܦܢܝ ܠܐ ܬܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܐܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܚܘܐ ܠܗ ܘܠܐ ܬܦܠܚ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܚܘܐ ܠܗ ܘܠܐ ܬܦܠܚ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܥܒܕ

ܕܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ: ܟܕ ܫܡܥ ܗܢܐ ܓܒܪܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ:

ܫܒܘܥܬܐ ܕ[1]ܐܒܗܬ ܡܕܡ ܐܠܐ ܟܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܒܫܒܬ ܘܐ
ܠܐ ܫܒܩ ܠܗ ܫܘܐ ܕܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܒܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪ ܥܠ ܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܒܩ ܠܗ ܫܘܐ ܕ

ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܬܐ ܘܐܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܐ ܕܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܪܝ ܡܪܝ ܘܠܐ ܥܒܕ ܠܡܐ

... [1] ... ...

ܦܨ ܟܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܗܘܝܐ.

ܟܐ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܢ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ[1] ܡܢ ܒܝܬ

ܕܝܘܕ ܘܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬ ܠܚܡ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ[2] ܘܒ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܗ ܕܕܘܝܕ ܘܢܬܠ ܠܗ ܐܬ ܟܘܪܣܝ ܡܠܟܘܬܗ ܘܢܬܒ ܒܝܬ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܠܡܠܟܘܬܗ ܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܣܘܦ ܘܠܐ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܐ ܘܠܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܣܘܦ ܠܡܠܟܘܬܗ

ܫܡܐ ܫܡܝ ܠܚܠ: ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܠܚܠ ܐܡܪ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܠܚܠ
ܐܡܪ ܠܝ. ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ. ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ
ܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ
ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ
ܠܝ ܐܢܬ

... ...

... ...

ܐܠܐ ܕܢܚܘܪ ܕܢܚܝܐ ܒܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ:

ܟܡܒܙܕ ܕܡܢܗ: ܐܟܡܗܟ ܟܒܕܒ. ܐܦ ܕܐ ܐܘܟ: ܫܐ
ܐܢ ܟܡܒܝܐ ܕܐܫܟܐܟ ܡ ܟܬܟ ܗܘܡܐ ܕܡܕܒ ܐܢ
ܟ ܟܐ ܐܫܟ. ܟ ܡ ܐܟ ܡ ܐܢ ܗܘܡܐ ܡ ܐܢ ܡ
ܕܡܟ. ܟܒܟ ܟܡ ܐܢ ܡ ܫܐ ܡ ܡ ܐܢ ܡ
ܟ ܐܢ ܡ ܟ. ܡ ܐ ܐܫ ܐܡ: ܕܡܒܕ ܟܡ ܟ
ܟ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܡܫܝܚܐ[1] ܕܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܐܦ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐ
ܐ[2]ܠܟ: ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ
ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܡܦܩܕܢܐ ܠܗܘ ܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܐܒ ܒܪ. ܐܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܒ ܒܪ
ܡܢ[1] ܗܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܡܪܝ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܒ ܒܪ
ܐܢܬ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒ ܒܪ ܐܢܬ. ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܒ
ܐܢܬ. ܐܟܬܒ

238 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܘܟܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
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ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ
ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ

[1] Vat. ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܬܪ ܕܢ. [2] Vat. omits ܐܢܫ ܘܐ. [3] Vat. writes ܡܫܝ before ܡܫܝܚܐ. [4] Vat. omits ܒܩܕ. [5] Vat. ܒ. [6] Vat. omits ܐܢܫ.

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܠܐ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܠܐ

ܠܡܚܫܒ ܒܝܬ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕ[1] ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕ ܠܡܚܫܒ: ܐܦ ܒܝܬ ܐܢ

ܗܘܝܬ ܠܗ ܠܡܬܩܢ ܠܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ
ܟܝ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܟܬܒܬ ܠܟ ܡܢ[1] ܣܦܪܐ ܗܠܝܢ ܕܫܡܥ ܐܢ ܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ
ܠܡܥܒܕ ܒܝ ܠܐ ܐܬܝ ܗܘ ܗܟܝܠ ܕܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܟܬܒ ܠܟ ܗܟܝܠ ܐܢ fol.106b.
ܠܐ ܐܬܝ ܒܝ ܠܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܟܬܒ ܠܟ ܗܟܝܠ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ[2] ܐܟܬܒ
ܠܟ ܗܟܝܠ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܟܬܒ ܠܟ ܗܟܝܠ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ

ܒܐ ܟܠ ܕܠܐ ܕܒܬܐ ܕܒܪܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ

ܒܝ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܬܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܒܪܬ ܐܘ ܐܒ ܐܘ ܐܡ ܐܘ ܐܚ ܐܘ ܐܚܬ ܐܘ ܒܥܠ ܐܘ ܐܢܬܬ ܐܘ ܒܥܠ ܕܐܢܬܬ ܐܘ

ܕܠܡܫܒܚܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܫܡܐ ܟܕ ܐܫܟܚ ܒܟܠ ܥܡܐ: ܕܐܡ[1] ܒܫ
ܥܒܕ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܐܬܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ: ܕܟܬܒ
ܒܢܝ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܟܠ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܬܚܝܐ[2] ܒܝܫܘܥ[3]. ܐܡܪ
fol.105a. ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܗܐ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܬܚܝܬ ܒܝܫܘܥ[4]. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ
ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܬܚܝ ܒܝܫܘܥ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ
ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ
ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ
ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ
ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ
ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ
ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ
ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ
ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ
ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ
ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ
ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥ ܐܝܟ ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܟܠܡ ܥܡ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܦ

ܡܚܐ ܐܢܫ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܠܐ ܒܥܐ ܠܡܐ: ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܗܘ ܕܐܬ

ܕܫܡܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܒܝ ܒܟܠ ܫܒܐ ܒܟܠ ܫܒܐ ܒܝܘ ܫܒܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܒܝ ܕܫܡܝܢ[1]. ܘܫܒܐ ܕܒܝ ܕܫܡܝܢ
ܕܫܡܝ ܒܝ ܕܒܝ ܕܫܡܝ ܒܝ ܕܒܝ ܕܫܡܝ ܒܝ ܕܒܝ

228 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

fol.103a. ܐ ܡܪܝ ܚܝܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐ[1]ܡܪ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܟ. ܚܘܐ ܚܘܐ ܗܘ ܕܐ ܡܪܝ ܐ ܡܪܝ ܐ ܡܪܝ

ܒܪ ܐܡ ܕܐܬ ܒܪ ܐܡ ܕܐܬ ܒܪ ܐܡ ܕܐܬ

ܟܕܪܟܒ ܐܠܦܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ. ܚܛ ܢܒܐ ܠܟ ܫܟܝܚܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܒܐ ܘܫܒ ܠܟ ܐܠܦ ܫܢܐ: ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܟܦܪ ܥܠ ܚܛܗ ܕܝܫܪܐܝܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܒܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ: ܐܘ ܐܡ ܢܒܝܐ ܚܠܡ ܚܠܡ ܘܡܠܠ ܐܠܝܗ ܕܒܪ[1] ܐܢܐ ܝܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܠܡܠܟ ܕܝܫܪܐܝܠ ܘܠܝܗܘܕܐ ◇ ܘܒܝܫ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܒܐ ܘܫܒ ܠܟ ܐܠܦ ܫܢܐ: ܘܐܡ ܢܒܝܐ ܚܠܡ ܚܠܡ ܘܡܠܠ ܐܠܝܗ ܕܒܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ: ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܟܦܪ ܥܠ ܚܛܗ ܕܝܫܪܐܝܠ ܐܝܟ

ܟܬܒ ܠܗ ܠܡܪ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܫ ܚܟܝܡ ܐܘ ܢܒܝܐ ܐܘ ܚܠܡ ܘܢܬܬ ܠܟ ܐܬ ܡܘܬܐ ܐܘ ܚܝܐ ܘܐܬ ܫܠܡ ܐܘ ܚܪܒ ܘܐܬ ܫܒܝ ܐܘ ܒܙܐ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܛܒܘܬ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܟ ܘܐܬ ܐܢܬ ܒܥܝܢ ܩܕܡ ܡܪܝ ܟܠ ܐܠܗ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܒܚܠܡ ܘܐܡܪ ܠ

ܟܠ ܒܢ ܐܝ ܕܐ. ܕܥܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐ ܕܒܥܐ ܕܐ ܒܥܐ ܕܐ ܒܥܐ ܕܐ

ܒܝ ܟܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܒܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝ

ܡܪ ܐܒܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ.

ܒܟ ܕܐ ܒܟ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܩܕܝܫܐ ܕܐ ܡܫܡܫ ܒܗ ❊ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܕܟ
ܒܟ ܡ ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ ܕܟ ܡ ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ
ܒܝܬ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ[1] ܡܫܡܫ ܒܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ ❊ ܡܫܡܫ ܒܗ ❊ ܒܝܬ
ܡܕܪܫܐ[2] ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܡܫ ❊ ❊ ❊

ܡܬܡܫܟܢ ܕܝ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܡܕ ܡ: ܡܒܫ ܐܬ
ܒܕܒ. ܠܐ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܡܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܡܕ ܡ: ܡܒܫ ܐܬ
ܠܒܕܬ ܡܠܟ ܒܬ. ܟܠܐ. ܟܠ. ܒܡ. ܟܠ ܡ. ܒܬ
ܡܠܟ ܕܒܕ ܡܬ ܕ ܒܕ. ܒܕ ܟܠ ܡ ܒܕ ܡ ܒ
ܡܒܬ. ܕ ܡ ܡ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܡ ܒ

ܕܡܫܬܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ[1]. ܠܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܝ ܒܥܝܢܐ ܕܟܠ ܥܡܡܐ[2]
ܕܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ[3]: ܕܐܢ ܟܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ:
ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ[4] ܕܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ fol.99b
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ[5] ܕܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ: ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ[6] ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ: ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ[7] ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ: ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ[8] ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ:
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ: ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ[9] ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ:

[1] BC omit this clause. [2] A Vat. ܟܠ ܥܡ. [3] C ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ.
[4] Vat. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ. [5] BC omits ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. [6] BC ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ. [7] The words ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ are wanting in Vat., a space being left blank. [8] BC omit from ܐܢ ܐܬ to ܐܠ. [9] Vat. ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ.

٢٤٤٤٤٤٤ ٢٤٤٤٤٤٤ ٢٤٤٤٤٤٤

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܒܗܝܡ ܒܬܪ ܕܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܒܫܘܠܡ

ܫܒܚ ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ[1] ܕܡܫܬܒܚ ܘܡܫܒܚ
ܟܕ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܫܒܚ ܠܗ ܒܫܒܚܬܐ ܘܒܫܘܒܚܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܦܣܩ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ
ܐܡܝܢ ܘܐܡܝܢ ✣

ܡܪܥܝܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ.

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܝܗܒ ܠܝ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܫܘܠܛܢ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܘܒܪ ܘܪܘܚ ܩܕܫܐ ܕܒܪ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܡܫܒܚ ܠܗ ܒܫܒܚܬܐ ܘܒܫܘܒܚܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܦܣܩ ܠܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܢ ✣ ܐܡܝܢ ✣

ܕܒܕܟ ܒܕ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܗܘ ܕ

214 ⸗ ⸗ ⸗

ܡܬܒܥܐ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܠܒܟ. ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܫܡܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܒܕ ܒܬܪ ܗܘ
ܕܐܡܪ[1] ܐܠܐ ܕܐܝ ܠܐ ܐܬ ܒܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡ ܐܒܝ: ܕܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܡܪ
ܠܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡ ܐܒܝ[2] ܘܠܐ ܩܒܠܬܘܢ ܢܝ ܐܢ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡ
ܢܦܫܗ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܗܝܒ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬ ܒܫܡ ܐܒܝ ܘܢܗܝܒ ܠܗ
ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܢ ܐܝܟ ܢܫܐܠ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܫܡ ܐܒܝ ܘܢܗܝܒ
ܠܟ

ܟܬܒ[1] ܫܒܚܘܗ[2] ܡܫܒܚ ܘܩܛ ܟܡܐ ܟܡܐ ܟܡܫܟܢ ܟܡܫܒܚ ܙܕܩ
ܩܕܝܫ. ܘܡܕܒܪ ܝܫܘܥ ܒܪ ܒܪܕ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܫܬܟܚ ܕܢܫܬܒܚ
ܫܒܚ ܐܕܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܫܒܚ. ܘܟܕ ܐܫܬܘܒ ܡܫܒܚܘܗ ܐܠ
ܒܪܐ ܕܐܢܫ ܡܢܟ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܡܢܐ ܐܢܬ ܟܕ. ܐܠ
ܫܘ[3] ܕܐ ܗܘ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܐ ܐܡܪ. ܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ
ܟܕ. ܐܡܪ[4] ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܟܦܪ ܢܐ ܘܦܪ. ܐܢܐ ܟܕ ܒܪ. ܐܢ
ܫܡ ܘܫܒܚ ܐܡܪ[5] ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܗܘ ܟܕ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܐܠ
ܟܬܒ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐ ܐܢ ܐ ܐ ܐ

ܦܫܝܛܬܐ ܕܡܪܝ.

ܟܠ ܡܢܡܢ ܕܫܒܩ ܒܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܢ ܐܠܗܐ[1] ∴ ܗܘ ܕܝ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܐ ܕܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܠܐ ܩܒܠܬܘܢ ܐܢܫ[2] ܒܟܪ ܒܝ ܐܠܐ. ܐܦܠܐ ܒܟܪ ܒܝ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܩܒܠܬܘܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܢ ܡܕܡ ܒܝ ܐܠܐ. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܝܠܡܐ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܘ ܐܠܝܐ ܐܘ ܢܒܝܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ. ܐܦ ܗܘ ܢܣܒ ܠܟ ܕܝܠܡܐ ܘܡܠܦ ܠܟ ܒܐܘܪܝܬܐ ܕܐܒܝ ܘܐܢܬ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܗ ܠܒܪ

ܐܬܪܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܗܘ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܝܟ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܐܠܗ
ܐܝܣܚܩ ܘܐܠܗ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬܟܣܝ ܐܦܝܗ ܡܢ ܡܚܙܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܡܛܠ ܕܠܐ
ܝܕܥ ܗܘ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܐܢ ܡܢ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܚܝ ܗܘ ܕܒܪ ܡܢ
ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗܢܐ ܥܠܡܐ ܘܠܐ ܝܬܝܪ ܡܢ ܗܢܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ
ܐܠܗܐ ܕܚܝ

ܘܐܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܗܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܐܠܗ ܐܝܣܚܩ ܘܐܠܗ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܘܫܐ ܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܠܘܬܟܘܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ܐܗܝܐ ܫܠܚ ܠܝ ܠܘܬܟܘܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܠܗ ܐܝܣܚܩ ܘܐܠܗ ܝܥܩܘܒ ܫܠܚ ܠܝ ܠܘܬܟܘܢ ܗܕܐ ܫܡܝ ܠܥܠܡ ܘܗܕܐ ܐܘܟܪܢܐ ܠܕܪ ܘܕܪ ܐܢ ܐܬܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܘܫܐ ܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܫܠܚܢܝ ܠܘܬܟܘܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܠܡܘܫܐ ܗܟܢܐ ܬܐܡܪ ܠܒܢܝ ܐܝܣܪܐܝܠ ܐܗܝܐ

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ܕܬܪܝܢ ܕܒܗ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܫܘܐ ܕܐ ܒܗ ܫܘܐ ܕܐ ܒܗ ܫܘܐ ܕܐ

ܠܦܠܓܐ ܘܠܟܠܗܝܢ ܕܒܝܬܗ ܠܐ ܟܐ ܫܘܝܐ. ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܫܡܝܐ.
ܠܡܒܕܩ ܕܢܚܟ ܫܟܝܢ. ܐܢܐ ܩܢܝܬ ܘܐܦܩܕ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܕܒܝܬܝ ܕܐܢ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܒܫܘܩܐ.
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܒܫܘܩܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ.
ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܠܐ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ: ܕܟܕ ܫܡܥ ܗܘ ܓܒܪܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܐܬܪ
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ܡܘܒ ܙܟ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܗܟ: ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ. ܐܢܒ ܠܚܠܘܨ ܚܨܒ.
ܐܢܒ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ ܫܢ ܐܚܬ ܗܝ ܥܕ ܡܥܛ ܘܐܪܥܫ[1]. ܐܢܒ
ܟܕ ܐܚܪ ܟܠ ܥܡܡܐ ܘܐܬܐ ܡܡܕ ܕܗܝ ܒܝܬ ܗܕܐ[2]. ܐܡܪ
ܥܕ ܠܚܠܘܨ ܐܢܒ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ ܐܢܟ ܥܡ ܚܓܝ[3]. ܘܐܡܪ[4] ܒܢܝ
5 ܟܠ ܥܡܐ ܐܪܥ ܗܝ ܘܥܒܕܘ. ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ ܟܝ ܚܙܩ: ܘܐܡܪ[5] ܥܕ
ܐܚܬ ܐܢܟ ܪܓܙ ܐܬ ܫܡܝܡ ܘܐܪܥ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܙܝܥ ܘܐܬ
ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܝ ܕܐܝ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܚܙܐ ܐܢܬ ܒܝܬ ܗܝܟܠ ܡܪܝ ܥܕ
ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ[6]: ܘܐܡܪ ܐܢܟ ܐܬ ܟܠ ܥܡܡܐ ܘܐܪܥ:
ܘܐܬ ܗܝܟܠ ܡܪܝ ܥܕ ܟܕ ܐܬ ܒܢܝ ܙܪܒܒܠ. ܒܪܟ[7] ܐܢܟ
10 ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ ܘܥܒܕ ܝܫܘܥ ܒܪ ܝܗܘܨܕܩ ܟܗܢ ܪܒܐ ܘܥܠ
ܟܠ ܫܐܪ ܥܡ ܗܕܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ: ܟܝ ܐܢܐ ܥܡ ܟܘ ܐܡܪ
ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ ܘܪܘܚܝ ܩܐܡ ܒܬܘܟ ܐܠ ܬܕܚܠ: ܟܝ ܗܟܢܐ ܐܡܪ
ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ ܥܘܕ ܚܕ ܡܥܛ ܗܘ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܙܥܙܥ ܫܡܝܡ ܘܐܪܥ
ܘܝܡ ܘܝܒܫܬܐ: ܘܐܙܥܙܥ ܟܠ ܥܡܡܐ ܘܐܬܘ ܚܡܕܬ ܟܠ ܥܡܡܐ
15 ܘܡܠܝܬ ܗܕܐ ܒܝܬܐ ܟܒܘܕ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ: ܠܝ ܟܣܦܐ ܘܠܝ
ܕܗܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ: ܘܝܬܪ ܟܒܘܕ ܗܝܟܠ ܗܕܐ
ܐܚܪܝܬ ܡܢ ܩܕܡܝܬ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ: ܘܒܗܕ ܐܬܪ ܐܬܠ ܫܠܡ
fol.93b. ܘܒܗܕ ܐܬܪ ܐܬܠ ܚܝܐ ܠܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܒܢܐ ܒܟ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ:
ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܥܡܡܐ ܙܥܙܥ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܬ ܫܡܝܡ ܘܐܪܥ ܘܝܡ ܘܝܒܫܬܐ.
ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܥܡܡܐ ܘܐܬܘ ܚܡܕܬ ܟܠ ܥܡܡܐ ܘܡܠܝܬ ܗܕܐ ܒܝܬܐ
ܟܒܘܕ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ. ܠܝ ܟܣܦܐ ܘܠܝ ܕܗܒܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ
20 ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ. ܘܝܬܪ ܟܒܘܕ ܗܝܟܠ ܗܕܐ ܐܚܪܝܬ ܡܢ
ܩܕܡܝܬ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ ܨܒܐܬ. ܘܒܗܕ ܐܬܪ ܐܬܠ ܫܠܡ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ

[1] Haggai ii. 7. [2] B ܗܕܐ ܒܝܬ. [3] Vat. omits ܐܢܟ ܥܡ ܚܓܝ. [4] B ܘܐܡܪ, C ܘܐܡܪ. [5] C ܘܐܡܪ. [6] Vat. omits from ܘܐܬܐ ܟܠ ܥܡ to ܘܥܒܕܘ ܐܬܪ. [7] Vat. ܒܪܟ.

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ܥܠ ܡܕܒܪ ܒܝܬ ܫܡܫܐ ܕܟܠ ܫܢܬܐ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܒܗ ܫܡܫܐ ܒܝܘ ܫܒܬܐ ܘܒܝܘ ܚܕ ܒܫܒܬܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܥܠ ܡܕܒܪ ܒܝܬ ܫܡܫܐ ܘܢܫܪܘ ܒܗ ܫܡܫܐ ܫܒܥ ܝܘܡܝ

ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܠܡܝܬ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܢܕܢܫܐ:
ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܡܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ:
ܕܢܫܠܡ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ: ܚܕ ܢܕ ܒܝܕ
ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܕܥܒܕ[1]: ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܠܡܝܬ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ
ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ
ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ:
ܟܠ ܡܟܬܒ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ[2] ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ
ܕܡܫܠܡ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ
ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ: ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ
ܚܝܐ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ
ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ
ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ: ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ
ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ
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ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ
ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ: ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ
ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ
ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ
ܐܢܫ: ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ
ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ
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ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ: ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ
ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ
ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ
ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ
ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ: ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܠܡܝܬ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ
ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ
ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ
ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܡܫܠܡ ܐܠܐ ܕܢܫܠܡ ܒܝܕ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܡܫܠܡ ܐܢܫ:
ܟܠ ܕܡܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ

ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܒܪܝܬ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܠܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܪܝ ܐܢܐ ܥܒܕܟ ܗܘ. ܘܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܗܟܢ
ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܗܟܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܗܟܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܗܟܢ
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܗܟܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܗܟܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐ

ܣܟܝܡܐ ܥܡ ܫܒܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܟ ܢܫܒܚ ܠܡܪܝܡ ܘܠܫܡܗ ܐܡܪ ܗܠܠܘܝܐ ܀

ܡܙܡܘܪ ܡܐ.

fol.90b.

ܠܟ ܡܦܩܕ ܕܝܘܕ ܒܥܒܕܘܬܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܘܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܗ ܀ ܒܗ
ܕܝ ܒܚܝܠ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܥܒܕܘܬܟ ܕܡܫܝܚܟ ܐܢ ܐܝܟܕܝܢ: ܒܥܐ
ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܠܗ ܐܚܪܢ ܕܡܢ ܩܕܡܝ ܠܐ. ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ
ܠܟ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ
ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ.
ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ
ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ
ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ
ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ
ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ
ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ
ܐܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ
ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܢ ܘܒܬ ܐܚ ܐܢܐ
ܐܫܬܘܕܥ ܠܟ. ܐܦ ܐܢ

ܡܪܬܝ ܡܪܝ.

fol.90*a*.

ܟܠ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܠܗܐ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܠܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ

ܒܪܟܝ ܐܡܪ[1]: ܐܢ ܒܪܟܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪܟܬܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗ
ܕܒܫܡܝܐ ܐܢ ܕܠܐ ܗܟܝܠ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܬ ܐܒܘ[2] ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘ
ܒܫܡܝܐ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܡ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܪܟܬܐ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ. ܒܪܟܬ
ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܪܟܬ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܠܥܠ ܡܢ ܒܪܟܬ
ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܬ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܬ ܐܒܘ
ܒܫܡܝܐ ܠܥܠ ܡܢ ܒܪܟܬ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ: ܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ
ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ: ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ
ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ: ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ
ܒܫܡܝܐ ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ: ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ
ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ: ܐܠ ܐܒܪܟ ܐܢ ܐܒܘ ܒܫܡܝܐ

ܒܫܟ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ

ܫܡܥܘܢ ܩܢܝܐ.

ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܠܐ ܬܐܟܠܘܢ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ: ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ
ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ ❊ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܗܘ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ
ܙܕ ܫܒܩܢ ܩܛܠܐ ܒܐܝܬ ܡܬܩܛܠ: ܒܐܝܬ ܕܐܬ ܟܕ ܡܙܕ ܙܕ ܒܐܝܬ.
ܘܢ ܟܠ ܚܝܘܬ ܩܛܠ ܕܐ ܢܗ ܘܐ: ܐܝܬ ܐܢ ܢܗ ܘܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܟܠ
ܡܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ. ܟܕ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ
ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ: ܐܝܬ ܐܢ ܢܗ ܘܐ
ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ ❊ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܗܘ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ
ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ. ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ
ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ. ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ
ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ. ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ
ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ. ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ
ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ. ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܐܘ ܕܡ ܐܘ ܒܣܪ ܥܡ ܕܡܘ.

ܡܫܬܝܢ ܠܗ ܟܝܦ ܡܫܬܘܬܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܒܝ: ܟܒ
ܡܐܢܝ ܕܡܫܬܝ ܒܝ ܡܝ ܕܒܝ

ܒܝܬ ܕܒܬܘܠܬܐ ܕܐܟܣܢܝܐ ܕܒܟܪ ܕܫܡܥ ܒܫܘܪܝܐ ܗܘ ܕܒܬܘܠܬܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܐܚܪ ܒܬܪ ܡܘܬܗ ܕܒܥܠܗ ܐܘ ܒܬܪ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܐܚܪ

ܡܫܟܚ ܡܪܝ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܕܒܪ ܐܬܘܪ.

ܘܐܡ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܡܫܟܚ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܒܥܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܡܫ

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩⲥⲁⲃⲉ ⲛⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲉⲣⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ

ܒܝܬ ܡܕ ܕܐ ܠܡ ܐܝ ܕܐ ܠܡ ܐܝ ܕܐ ܠܡ ܐܝ

189 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܘܐܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܬܗܘ ܠܟ ܐܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܠܥܠ ܦܢܝ :
ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܝܗܘܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܝ ܐܠ ܬܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܐܠܗ ܐܚܪ ❊
ܘܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܐܠ ܬܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܣܓܕ ܠܗ ܘܐܠ ܬܦܠܚ ܠܗ :
ܐܠ ܬܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܣܓܕ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܦܠܚ ܠܗ ❊
ܐܠ ܬܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܣܓܕ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܬܦܠܚ ܠܗ :
ܐܠ ܬܥܒܕ ܠܗ ❊ ܠܐ ܬܣܓܕ ܠܗ ❊ ܠܐ ܬܦܠܚ ܠܗ :
ܐܠ ܬܥܒܕ ❊ ܠܗ ❊ ܠܐ ܬܣܓܕ ❊ ܠܗ ❊ ܠܐ ܬܦܠܚ ❊ ܠܗ :
ܐܠ ❊ ܬܥܒܕ ❊ ❊ ❊

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲁⲛⲁⲃⲁⲓⲛⲉ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲉⲩⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ

186 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܫܠܝܛ ܐܢܐ ܒܝ ܒܟܠ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܕܝ ܐܬܝܗܒ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ׃
ܘܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܠ ܠܟ ܕܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܐܒ ܠܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܡܫܟܚ ܒܝ ❊
ܐܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܥܠ ܒܣܪ ׃
ܘܠܐ ܢܬܕܡܟ ܠܟ ܒܠܒ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ❊ fol.85a.
ܠܟ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܫܒܩ ܠܟ ܒܗ ׃
ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܬܫܡܥ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܥܡ ܚܕ ܐܘ ܬܪܝܢ ׃ 5
ܘܥܡ ܬܪܝܢ ܩܝܡ ܟܠ ܡܠܬܐ ❊
ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܠܟܢܝܫܬܐ ׃
ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܡܥ ܠܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܢܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܐܝܟ ܥܡܐ ❊
ܘܐܝܟ ܓܒܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܗܝܡܢ ܒܡܫܬܐ ׃
ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ ܕܡܐ ܕܬܫܪܘܢ ܒܐܪܥܐ ׃ 10
ܢܗܘܐ ܫܪܝܢ ܒܫܡܝܐ ❊[3]
ܘܡܐ ܕܬܫܒܘܢ ܒܐܪܥܐ ׃
ܢܗܘܐ ܫܒܝܩ ܒܫܡܝܐ ❊
ܘܬܘܒ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ ׃
ܕܐܢ ܬܪܝܢ ܡܢܟܘܢ ܥܠ ܡܕܡ ❊[4] ܢܫܐܠܘܢ[5] ׃ 15
ܢܬܝܗܒ ܠܗܘܢ ׃
ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܐܢܐ ܒܓܘ ܬܪܝܢ ܐܘ ܬܠܬܐ ׃
ܡܟܢܫܝܢ ܐܢܘܢ ❊
ܘܠܐ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܝ ׃
ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܡܥ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܥܡ ܚܕ ܐܘ ܬܪܝܢ ׃ 20
ܢܗܘܐ ܠܗܘܢ ❊
ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܫ ׃
ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܡܥ ׃
ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܫ ׃
ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܡܥ ܠܟ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܡܥ ׃

[1] Vat. omits ܐܢ. [2] Vat. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. [3] Vat. ܒܫܡܝܐ. [4] Vat. ܒܐܪܥܐ. [5] Vat. ܢܬܟܠ.

ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܕܐܢ ܐܫܬܘ ܠܟ ܐܢܫܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܝ ܘܐܡܐ ܘܐܚ ܘܐܚܬ ܘܒܢ ܘܒܪܬ ܘܐܫܬ ܘܒܢ ܘܒܪܬ ܘܐܫܬ ܘܐܚ ܘܐܚ

ⲛⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲁⲑⲏⲧⲏⲥ

ܒܬܪ ܝܟܢ ܕܢܦܩ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܒܝܬܗ[1] ܘܥܕ ܠܐ ܡܢ ܟܠ[2]:
ܫܟܚܬ ܕܢܦܩ ܗܘ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܟܐܦܐ ܫܠܝܚܐ ܩܕܡ ܟܠ ܚܒܪܘܗܝ ❊
ܕܚܟܝ ܢܕܥ ܡܝ ܕܥܡܗ ܩܢ ܒܥܡܗ ܒܪ:
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܒܥܝ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܡܝܬ ❊
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܝ ܘܐܦ ܟܠ: 5
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ:
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ: fol.84*a*.
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊ 10
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ:
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ:
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ: 15
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ:
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ: 20
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ[5]:
ܐܦ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܒܫܡܗ ❊

[1] Vat. ܒܝܬ. [2] Vat. ܟܠ. [3] Vat. ܐܟܫ (*sic*). [4] Vat. ܒܟܫ.
[5] Vat. ܟܠ added after.

fol.83b.

ܗܠܝܢ ܟܠܗܝܢ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܢܝ ܫܡܫܐ ܗܘܝܢ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܪܢ ܐܡܝܢ ✤
ܕܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ ܚܝܐ ܕܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܠܗܘܢ ܒܫܡܝܐ ✤
ܘܠܐ ܢܟ ܙܒܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܗܘܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ✤
ܐܦܠ ܢܒ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܕܥ ✤
ܐܦ ܟܕ ܫܡܥܘ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܝܬܝܪ ✤ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܪܢ ✤
ܐܝܟ ܕܟܬܒ ܒܣܦܪ[1] ܐܦܩܘ ܐܢܬܘܢ ܘܐܬܝܬܘ ܠܝ[2] ✤
ܕܐܦ ܟܕ ܐܢܐ ܫܠܝܚ ܐܢܐ ܒܫܡܝ ܟܕ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ✤
ܕܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܘܐܦ ܐܒܐ ܕܫܠܚܢ ✤
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܠܗ ܒܥܘ ܕܢܫܬܒܩ ✤
ܐܝ ܟܕ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ✤ ܘܐܒܐ ܐܢܐ ✤
ܘܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ✤ ܘܐܒܐ ✤ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ✤
ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ✤ ܐܬ ✤ ✤ ✤

ܐܣܦ ܫܒܥܬ ܝܘܡ ܡܢ ܫܢܬ ܚܝܐ ܕܢܘܚ ܥܠ ܬܒܐ ܘܥܠ ܟܠ ܚܝܘܬ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܒܗܡܬ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܘܒܟܠ ܥܘܦܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܟܠ ܚܝܘ

179 ܡܫܡܫܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܥܠܡܐ ܘܫܠܡܐ ܕܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܘܥܠ ܟܠ ܥܒܕܘܗܝ ܕܒܫܪܪܐ ܘܒܫܘܬܦܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܕܐܪܥܐ ܘܕܝܡܐ ܘܟܠ ܕܒܗܝܢ ܐܝܬ ܢܦܫ ܚܝܐ ܘܪܡܝܢ ܒܪܝܬ ܟܠ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܢܬܒ ܒܝܕ ܡܪܝ ܥܠܡܐ ܘܫܠܡܐ ܕ

ܡܘܕܝ ܠܟ ܐܒܐ ܕܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ ׃
ܘܐܫܬܒܚ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܒܐܝܬ ܕܫܒܚܬܐ ❊
ܘܐܟܪܙ ܫܡܟ ܠܥܠܡ[1] ܘܠܥܠܡܝ ܥܠܡܝܐ[2] ܐܡܝܢ ׃
ܒܟ ܫܒܚ ܘܫܦܪ ܘܫܒܚ ܠܫܡܟ ❊ fol.82b.
ܟܝ ܐܢ ܐܬܪ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܟ ׃ 5
ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܪ ܠܝ ܠܡܫܝܚ ܡܢ ܐܠܗܐ ׃
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܬܕܚܠ[3] ܒܟ ❊
ܠܡܐ ܐܢ ܒܥܝܬ ܐܢܬ ܠܡܫܝܚܟ ׃
ܕܐܬ ܠܝ ܐܢܬ ܘܐܫܬܒܚ ❊
ܒܟ ܐܬܪ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܝ ׃
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܬܕܚܠ ❊ 10
ܟܝ[4] ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܥܡ ܗܠܝ ܫܓܝ ܒܥܡܐ ׃
ܒܟ ܕܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܪ ❊
ܡܫܬܘܒܚ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ[5] ׃
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܬܕܚܠ ❊
ܘܐܢ ܐܬܪ ܠܝ ܐܢܐ ׃ 15
ܟܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܥܡ ܗܠܝ ׃
ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬܪ ❊
ܘܐܢ ׃
ܐܬܪ ܐܢܐ ❊[6]
ܘܐܢ ׃ 20
ܐܦ ܐܢ ❊
ܐܢ ׃
ܐܬܪ ❊

[1] Vat. ܠܥܠܡ. [2] BC ܥܠܡ. [3] A ܬܕܚܠ. [4] BC ܐܦܐ. [5] Vat. ܠܡܫܝܚܟ.
[6] Vat. ܐܢܐ ܠܟ.

ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܢܬ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܐ ܒܫܘܥܝ ܕ

ⵜⵉⵏⵜ ⵉⵜⵜⵓⵙⵙⵓⵔⵏ ⵜⵉⵎⵣⵉⵔⵉⵜ

ܟܠ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܘ

174 ܗܘܦܟܣ ܕܒܪ ܫܡܫܝ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܪܝܡ ܕܒܝܬ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܠܝܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܠܝܫܥ ܕܒܝܬ ܝܘܢ

ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲕⲣⲁⲛ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲁⲩⲁⲧ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ

ܡܫܡܪܬܐ ܕܫܒܥ ܫܒܚ̈ܐ.

[ܗܘ ܡܕܡܪܢ[1]] ܕܐܡܪ ܠܢ ܟܕ ܐܢ ܟ[2]ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܒܚ ܒܥܘܬܐ

ܕܩܕܡ ܟܘܪܣܝܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ ◇

ܘܐܡܪ ◇ ܡܛܠ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܫ̈ܐ ܕܚܝ̈ܠ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܫ̈ܐ ܕܫܒܚ̈ܐ ܒܥܘ ܠܡܫܒܚ ◇ fol.80b.

ܫܒܚ.

ܒܝܬ ܫܒܚ̈ܐ.

ܫܒܚ ܐܢܐ ܠܡܪܝ ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܫܒܚܘܗܝ ܒܪܡ̈ܝܐ ◇

ܫܒܚ̈ܘ ܟܠ ܡܠܐܟ̈ܝܗ ܫܒܚ̈ܘ ܟܠ ܓ[3]ܝܫ̈ܘܗܝ ◇

ܫܒܚ ܗܝ ܫܡܫܐ ܘܪܝܚܐ ܫܒܚ ܠܗ ◇

ܫܒܚ̈ܘ ܠܗ ܫܡ̈ܝ ܫܡ̈ܝܐ ◇

ܘܡܝ̈ܐ ܕܥܠ ܫܡ̈ܝܐ ◇

ܢܫܒܚ̈ ܠܫܡܗ ܡ[4]ܪܡ̈ܝܐ ◇

ܫܒܚ ܗܝ ܐܪܥܐ ◇

ܬܢ̈ܝܢ ܘܬܗ̈ܘܡܐ ◇

ܟܠ ܒܥܠ̈ܝ ܚܝ̈ܐ ◇

ܒܚ̈ܘܪ̈ܐ ◇

ܛ̈ܘܪ̈ܐ ◇

ܟ[5]ܠ ܒܥ̈ܠ ܟܢ̈ܦ̈ܐ ◇

ܡ̈ܠ̈ܟ̈ܐ ◇

ܫ̈ܪ̈ܝ ◇

ܒ̈ܚ̈ܘܪ̈ܐ ◇

ܛ̈ܘܪ̈ܐ ◇

ܟ̈ܠ ܒ̈ܥ̈ܠ ◇

ܟ̈ܢ̈ܦ̈ܐ ◇

ܡ̈ܠ̈ܟ̈ܐ ◇

ܫ̈ܪ̈ܝ ◇

ܒ̈ܚ̈ܘܪ̈ܐ ◇

ܛ̈ܘܪ̈ܐ ◇

ܟ̈ܠ ◇

ܡܚܒ ܠܐܠܟܗ ܕܒܪ ܫܒܥ ܒܢܝ ܟܠ ܒܫܒ ܕܒܚܬ. ܘܒܢܝ
ܒܟܪܟ ܒܕܒܪ ܕܡܫܠ[1] ܠܒܕܒܚ ܐܘܟܝ. ܘܐܫܬܝ
ܒܚ ܕܡܫ ܘܒܫܒ ܠܒܕܒܚ ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ.
ܒܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ ܘܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ
ܘܒܢܝ: ܘܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ ܘܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܕܒܪ ܘܒܢܝ
ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ
ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ ܒܢܝ ܕܒܪ

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ܕܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܠܒܪ ܐܒܐ ܕ ܐܒܐ ܒܪ ܐ ܐܒܐ ܒܪ ܐ ܐܒܐ ܒܪ ܐ

ܠܡܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢܗ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܒܝܢ ܐܢܫ̈ܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠ
ܬܕܚܠ ܒܟܠ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢܝ ܐܢܐ ܘܠܐ ܬܣܠܩ ܠܥܠ ܡܫܟܒܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ
ܐܬ ܥܡ ܒܢ̈ܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܝ ܘܐܡܗ ܘܐܫܬ ܒܢ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܘܐܚ̈ܝ ܘܐܚ̈ܬ̈ܝ
ܘܒܢ̈ܝ ܒܢ̈ܝ ܐܚ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܝ ܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܐܚ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܝ ܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܕܐܒ̈ܗ̈ܝ ܘܐܡ̈ܗ̈ܝ
ܘܐܫ̈ܬ̈ܗ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܝ ܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܕܐܚ̈ܝ ܘܐܚ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܝ ܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܕܒܢ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ
ܕܒܢ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܕܒܢ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܕܒܢ̈ܝ ܘܒܢ̈ܬ̈ܝ ܕܒܢ̈ܝ ܘ

ܕܥܒܕܘܗܝ ܡܦܫܩܢܐ ܗܝܕܐ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܡܪ ܠܟܘܢ[1]
ܕܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟܕ ܡܝ ܡܟܬܒ ܕܢܕܥܒܕ ܠܗ ܐܢ
ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ[2] ܡܝ ܕܢܕܥ. ܡܝ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ[3] ܡܕܡ ܡܝ ܕܢܕܥ
ܡܝ ܕܢܕܥ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ.
ܡܝ ܕܢܕܥ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܢ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ
ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܠܗ.

...ܐ ... ...

ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܬܟ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܝ ܐܢ

ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ: ܡܢ ܐܝܟ[1] ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ ܘܠܐ ܫܠܡ
ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ: ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ.
ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ. ܐܠܐ
ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ ܘܐܢ ܐܬ
ܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ: ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ
ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ[2]. ܐܬܬܡܪ ܠܡܬܕܝ. ܠܡܢܐ ܐܢ
ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ. ܠܡܢܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ fol.76b.
ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܫܩܪ. ܐܢܐ ܐܬ ܡܬܕܥܐ. ܟܡܢܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ
ܕܡܨܪܝܢ ܘܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܐܬ ܡܬܕܥܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ
ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ: ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ ܥܠ
ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ ܘܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܐܬ ܡܬܕܥܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܡܫܝܚܐ
ܥܠ ܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ: ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ

ܫܕܪ ܟܕ ܣܓܝ ܕܟܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܐܒܝ ܓ ܠܐ ܬܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ:
ܫܩܠ[1] ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ
ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ
ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܕܥܠ ܟܐܦܐ ܗܕܐ[2] ܐܒܢܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܠܐ ܝܩܝܪ ܡܢ[3] ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ:
ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܦܛܪܘܣ ܘܥܠ ܗܕܐ ܟܐܦܐ ܐܒܢܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܐܫܪܐ
ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܢ ܫܥܐ ܚܕܐ ܥܡܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܠܐ ܬܗܘ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ
ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ
ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܕܥܠ ܟܐܦܐ ܗܕܐ[4] ܐܒܢܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܠܐ ܢܟܦܘܢ ܡܢ[5]. ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ fol.76a.
ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ. ܘܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܕܥܠ ܟܐܦܐ ܗܕܐ ܐܒܢܐ
ܐܚܪܢܐ ܠܐ ܬܟܦܘܢ ܡܢ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܒܝ
ܐܢ ܐܢܬ ܗܘ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܝܢ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܕܥܠ ܟܐܦܐ ܗܕܐ
ܐܒܢܐ

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ܡܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܐܚ̈ܝܢ ܐܘ ܐܚ̈ܘܬ ܐܘ ܐܒ ܐܘ ܐܡ ܐܘ ܒܢ̈ܝ ܐܘ ܒܢ̈ܬ ܐܘ ܐܫܬ̈ܟ̈ܚ ܐܘ ܒܥ̈ܠ ܐܘ ܐܡ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܐܘ ܒܥ̈ܠ ܐܘ ܐܡ̈ܬ̈ܐ ܐܘ ܒܢ̈ܝ ܐܘ ܒܢ̈ܬ ܐܘ ܐܫܬ̈ܟ̈ܚ

fol.74b. ܕܝ ܕܡܚܝܢ ܐܢܫ[1] ܟܡ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܒܒܠ ܕܢܦܩ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪ ܘܢܫܠܛ ܒܗ ܡܠܟ ܡܨܪ: ܘܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܡܨܪ ܢܗܘܘܢ ܐܓܪ̈ܝ ܡܠ̈ܟܐ ܕܢܫܠܛ ܒܗ ܡܠܟ ܡܨܪ: ܐܦ ܒܝܘܡ ܕܐܬܐ ܢܦܩ ܡܠܟ ܒܒܠ ܒ

158 ٥٠ ٢٤٤ ٤. ٢٤٤٤٤٤٤ ٤٤٤٤٤٤

ܩܢܝܬ[1]. ܐܦ ܕܡܫܬܟ ܡܫܟܒ ܟܝ ܝܫܘܥ[2]. ܡܫܟܒ ܟܕ ܝܫܘܥ ܒܥܝ ܠܡܐ[3]. ܝܫܘܥ ܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܫܟܒ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܫܡܥ ܐܦ ܠܐ ܝܕܥ

156 ٥ ٢٤٠ ٢٠ ٢٤٠ ٢٠ ٢٤٠ ٢٠

ܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܐܚܪ ܕܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܒܗ ܐܦ ܗܘ

ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܗܢܐ ܕܡܫ ܒܕܡ ܐ. ܒܝܬ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܝ ܒܗ ܐ ܐ ܐ

٢٤ ٥. ٢٤ ٢. ٢٤ ٥. ٢٤ ٢. ٢٤ ٥. ٢٤ ٢.

ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܢ ܕܢܫܬܘܩ ܒܗ ܘܢܫܬܘܩ ܒܗ[1] ܒܪܘܚ ܦܘܡ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܘܩ ܐܠܐ ܒܪܘܚ ܦܘܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܢ ܕܢܫܬܘܩ ܒܗ[2] ܘܢܫܬܘܩ ܒܗ. ܘܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܢ ܕܢܫܬܘܩ ܒܗ ܘܢܫܬܘܩ ܒܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܪܘܚ ܦܘܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܝܢ ܕܢܫܬܘܩ ܒܗ

ܡܟܝ ܠܗ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܘܚ[1] ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ.
ܘܒܟܠ ܕܒܢܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ. ܘܒܟܠ
ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܘܚ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ. ܐܟ
ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ
ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ:
ܘܟܬܝܒ ܟܠ ܟܬܒ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܫܘܚ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ
ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ
ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ
ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ
ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ
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ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ
ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ
ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ
ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ
ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ
ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ
ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ
ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ
ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ
ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ
ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘ ܠܗ ܒܢܝ ܡܐܢ ܕ

150 ܐܝܘܒ ܕ ܟ ܐ ܕ ܟ ܐ ܐ ܕ ܟ ܐ ܕ ܟ ܐ ܕ ܟ

ⲛⲉⲧⲙ̀ⲡⲉϫⲟⲥ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ[1]. ⲟⲩⲟϩ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ
ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ:
fol.70a. ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁⲣⲧⲩⲣⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲉⲩⲁⲅⲅⲉⲗⲓⲟⲛ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ
ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙ̀ⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩϥⲓ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ:
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ
ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ
ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ
ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧⲥⲱⲧⲡ
ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲧ

148 ح. ٢٤ ح. ٢٥ ٢٥٥٥

ܡܫܟܚܐ. ܡܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܫܟܚܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܟܚܐ
ܕܡܪܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܫܟܚܐ. ܕܡܪܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܫܟܚܐ
ܕܡܪܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܫܟܚܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܟܚܐ ✣

ܡܫܟܚܐ ܕܡܪܝ ✣ ܡܪܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܡܫܟܚܐ ✣ ܡܪܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ✣
ܡܪܝ ✣ ✣ ✣

ܐܡܪ ܐܝܘܒ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܝ ܡܠܐ ܐܬܝܠ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܢܫܐܠ ܠܗ ܘܢܕܥ ܡܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܥܒܕܬ ܠܟ ܘܡܐ ܐܬܝܠ ܠܟ

ܕܒܗ ܒܗ ܩܒܠ ܙܒܢ: ܡܢܐ ܟܡ ܕܒܗ ܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܒܗ ܕܒܗ ܒܗ

ܕܒܪܐ ܕܡܠܟ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ[1]. ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ. ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ[2]. ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ. ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ[3]. ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܡܫܟ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ

ܕܒܝܢ ܫܒܩ ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܬܗܘ ܗܟܢ ܥܡ ܐܚܝܟ[1]. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܠܡ ܠܟ ܟܠ ܕܝܢ ܕܐܡܪܬ ܠܝ ܐܠ ܬܗܘ ܗܟܢ ܥܡ ܐܚܝ ܐܠܐ

ܡܢ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܘܐ: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܟ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܒܝܫܐ ܗܘ ܠܐ ܝ ܫܢܐ ܫ ܫ ܡܬܩܛ: ܫܡ ܫ
ܫ ܫܡ ܫ ܫ ܫ

ܡܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ. ܠܐ ܐܬܝ ܡܢ ܫܡܝ ܠܐ ܒܥܝܢ. ܐܠܐ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ
ܒܥܝܢ ܕܠܐ ܬܬܚܙܐ ܘܫܡܥ ܩܠܝ ܕܠܐ ܬܫܡܥ ܘܡܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ
ܡܟܠ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܒܗܝ: ܒܡܐ
ܕܒܥܝܢ ܐܬ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܒܗܝ: ܒܡܐ fol.66a.
5 ܕܒܥܝܢ ܐܬ ܠܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܒܗܝ: ܒܡܐ

⠕⠗⠊⠛⠑⠝ ⠕⠋ ⠞⠓⠑ ⠎⠁⠉⠗⠑⠙ ⠞⠗⠑⠑.

⠠⠞⠓⠑ ⠎⠁⠉⠗⠑⠙ ⠞⠗⠑⠑ ⠁⠝⠙

⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܕܝܬܝܬ ܕܦܩܝܕܐ. ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟܠ ܕܦܠܚܝܢ. ܕܒܕܐ ܟܠ ܡ ܕܐ
ܫܠܝܚ ܐܢܐ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܝ ܫܡܝܢ[1]. ܗܦܟ ܒܫܡܗ ܕܝ ܫܡܝܢ.
ܗܦܟ. ܗ ܕܟ ܗܝ ܕܒܪ ܢܫܐ ܕ ܐ. ܐܦܠ ܐܠܐ ܕܐܡܪ
fol.65a. ܐܢܫ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܠܡܗܦܟ ܠܝ
ܒܐ ܗܦܟ ܒܕܩܕ ܕܝܢܐ[2]. ✧

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ܫܐܠ ܫܠܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ.

ܟܠ ܗܦܟ ܕܡܝ ܫܝܬ ܕܘܟܢ: ܕܐܟܘܬ ܩܕ ܢܫ
ܗܡܐܬ ✧ ܗܟܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܟ ܐܢܐ ܟܠ ܕܫܡܥ ܟܠ ܢܫ
ܕܘܟܢ ܩܕ ܢܫ. ܩܕܡ ܢܫ ܕܒܕ ܕܒܕ ܕܢܫ ܕܘܟܢ:
ܒܐܩܕܡ ܩܕ ܢܫ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ: ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕ
ܩܕ ܢܫ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕ ✧ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕ
ܕ ✧ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܕܐ ✧ ✧ ✧

ܫܡܥ ܠܢ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܐ ܕܟܠ ܥܠܡ ܥܠܡܝܐ ܘܕܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܝܕܗ ܐܬܒܪܝ ܘܐܬܥܒܕ ܘܐܬܩܢܐ ܘܐܬܦܩܕ ܘܐܬܫܠܡ ܘܐܬܪܘܡ ܘܐܬܬܒܪܟ ܘܐܬܫܒܚ ܘܐܬܦܪܣ ܘܐܬܩܪܒ ܘܐܬܬܠ ܘܐܬܬܩܪܐ ܘܐܬܬܩܕܫ ܘܐܬܬܝܠܕ ܘܐܬܬܪܥܐ ܘܐܬܬܒܪܝ ܘܐܬܬܥܒܕ ܘܐܬܬܩܢܐ ܘܐܬܬܦܩܕ ܘܐܬܬܫܠܡ ܘܐܬܬܪܘܡ ܘܐܬܬܒܪܟ ܘܐܬܬܫܒܚ ܘܐܬܬܦܪܣ ܘܐܬ

ܟܕ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܐܝܟ ܐܬ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ. ܟܕ
ܐܬܐ[1] ܫܡܥܘܢ ܟܐܦܐ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܫܡܥܘܢ ܒܪ ܝܘܢܐ ܐܬ ܐܦ ܒܢܝ ܐܠܗܐ.
ܐܦ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܬ ܐܦ ܐܢܬ ܐܬ ܐܦ ܒܢܝ ܐܠܗܐ: ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܦ ܐܢ
ܐܬ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܐܦ

ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܘܢܕܝܢ ܠܟܠ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܠܡܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܥܒܕܘ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܘܠܐ ܥܒܕ ܐܝܟ ܕܥܒܕ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܠܐ ܥܒܕ ܠܐ ܥܒܕ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܥܒܕ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܠܐ ܥܒܕ ܐܠܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܠܐ

ܟܦܝ. ܟܝ ܢܡܒܕ ܢܒܢ ܒܒܢ ܐܦ ܢܦܘ ܟܟ
ܢܒܕ ܡܕ ܡܒܝ ܢܒ ܘܦܢ ܡܦ ܒܦܢ ܢܒ ܕܟܡܒܟܦ. ܒܒ ܢܒ
ܡܟܟܝ ܟ ܟܒ ܢܒ ܟ. ܢܡܒ ܟ ܡܒ ܐ. ܘ ܒܟܟ
ܕܒܒܦ ܒܟܟ ܒ ܡܟ ܢܒ ܡܡܡܦ: ܡ ܒ ܡ
ܡ ܟ. ܕܦ ܒ ܒ ܟ ܢ ܒ[1] ܒ ܡ: ܒ
ܒ[2] ܢ ܒ ܟ. ܢ ܡ ܒ ܡ ܟ ܒ ܡ[3] ܒ ܡ: ܒ
ܒ ܡ ܒ ܢ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܢ ܒ ܡ ܒ ܢ

ܒܗ ܫܟܚ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܗ ܕ: ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܗ ܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ
ܕܒܛܠܝܐ ܐܬܪܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܗ: ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܗ ܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ
ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ. ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܐ ܡܕܝ: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܗ ܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܒܟ
ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ. ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܐ ܡܕܝ: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܗ ܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ
ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ. ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܐ ܡܕܝ: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܒܫܡܗ ܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗ ܒܟ

ܒܪܢܫ. ܟܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܕܝܬܝܪ ܟܝ ܢܦܠ ܠܐܪܥܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܦܣ
ܥܠ ܦܓܪܐ ܕܐܢ ܕܐܦ ܫܢ: ܟܝ ܐܦܠ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܕܝܬܝܪ ܠ
ܟܬܝܫ[1]. ܘܟܠ ܕܝܢ ܕܐܬܒܕܝ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ: ܐܦ ܐܢ ܫܢ ܠܐ ܥܠ
ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܒܕܝ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ: ܐܦ ܐܢ ܫܢ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܒܕܝ
ܕܐܬܒܕܝ: ܟܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܕܝܬܝܪ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܕ
ܘܟܠ ܕܝܢ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ[2] ܒܠܒ ܗܠܟ ܐܦܣ ܠܐ. ܘܐܦ ܐܢ ܫܢ
ܕܐܬܒܕܝ: ܟܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܕܝܬܝܪ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܕ
ܟܠ ܗܢܘ ܕܐܬܒܕܝ ܒܗ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ[3] ܟܝ.
ܐܦ ܐܢ ܫܢ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ. ܘܐ ܕܝܢ ܒܟܝ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܕ
ܒܗ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ. ܘܐܦ ܐܢ ܫܢ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܕ
ܒܗ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ. ܘܐܦ ܐܢ ܫܢ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܕ
ܕܐ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ: ܟܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܕܝܬܝܪ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܕ
ܕܐ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ: ܟܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܐ ܕܝܬܝܪ ܐܢ ܫܠܡ ܠܐ ܥܠ ܐܢܫ ܕ

ܟܬܝܒ ܒܡܟܬܒ ܡܝܬ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܗܟܢܐ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬ ܕܐܪܡܝ
ܒܡܕܝܢܬ ܕܡܨܪ ܐܦ ܒܕܪܘܡ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܗ ܗܟܢܐ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬ
ܐܪܡܝ ܐܦ ܒܡܨܪ ܐܦ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬ ܐܪܡܝ ܐܦ ܒܡܨܪ ܐܦ
ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬ ܐܪܡܝ ܐܦ ܒܡܨܪ ܐܦ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬ ܐܪܡܝ ܐܦ
ܒܡܨܪ ܐܦ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬ ܐܪܡܝ ܐܦ ܒܡܨܪ ܐܦ

ܟܬܒ ܗܝ ܕܡܚܒܝܢ ܟܠ ܒܪܟ. ܡܫܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ ܕܡܚܐ ܕܡܝ[1]
ܘܐܒܕ ܟܡܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܐܡܪ ܕܒܪܟ: ܡܝܬ ܕܡܢ
ܫܡܝܐ. ܕܝ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܫܪܝܪ: ܟܠ ܚܕܝܐ ܕܫܒܚܝܢ
ܐܝ ܢܫܬܡܥܘܢ ܡܝ ܫܪܝ. ܫܟܚ ܕܝ ܟܠܚܝ ܠܐ ܟܬܒ ܒܢܝ:
ܕܟܪ ܕܢܚܐܝܢ ܡܝ ܢܟܪ ܟܬܒ ܠܐ: ܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܫܘܬ ܒܝ ܫܐ ܕܫܟ: 5
ܗܘ ܒܢܘܟ ܢܫܡܥ ܟܬܒ ܒܢܝ[2]. ܒܐ ܒܫܘ ܒܝ ܒܚܟܝܢ[3] ܫܟ:
ܫܢܐ ܐܟܡ ܡܟܐ ܚܟܝܢ. ܟܕܐ ܟܬ ܒܟ ܒܝ ܕܟܪ
ܐܫܚ ܟ ܐܬܝ. ܗܘ ܫܟ ܒܥܐܒ ܒܐܒ ❊ ܕܝ ܒܝ ܐܫܟܚ
ܢܝ ܐܝܟ ܟܟ ܒܟܝܡ ܒܐܒܐ: ܚܟܝܢ ܫܟ ܒܝ ܒܟ ܫܟ 10
ܚܐܫ ܢܟ: ܐܢ ܢܚܐ ܚܟ ܒܟ ܟܬ ܫܟ ܟܐܫ
ܐܒܐ ܢܒܝ ܚܟܝܢ ܐܒܝ ܕܒܚܟ ܒܝ ܟ ܫܐ: fol.61b.
ܚܟܝ ܢܒܝ[4] ܐܒ: ܢܟ ܐ ܒܐ ܟܝ. ܕܝ ܐ ܒ
ܫܐ ܟ ܐ ܫ ܐ ܟ ܐ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܒ ܟ ܐ ܒ

ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܟܠ ܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܐܪܥܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܐܒܘܗ ܕܒܫܡܝܐ ܘܒܐܪܥܐ

ܒܟ ܒܗܝ ܒܗ ܐܝ ܐܡ ܐܡ ܐܡ

ܒܝ ܒܝ ܒܟ ܗܘܐ ܟܠܡ: ܐܠܐ ܗܟܢܐ ܗܘܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܒܗ ܒܝ
ܗܕ ܒܒܝ ܕܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܡܪܝ. ܐܝܟ ܟܠ ܒܢ ܕܐ ܒܒܝ ܗܘܐ
ܡܢܝ ܒܒܐ: ܐܝ ܒܝ ܟܠ ܒܒ ܕܐ ܒܒ ܡܢ ܒܒ ܐ ܒܝ ܗܘ
ܒܟ ܒܒܐ[1]: ܐܡ ܒܒ ܗܘ ܒܒ ܐ ܒܒ ܐ ܒܒ ܐ ܒܒ ܐ ܒܒ ܐ
ܒܒ ܐ ܒܒ ܐ ܒܒ ܐ ܒܒ ܐ

ܡܫܒܕܘܬܟ. ܟܠ ܫܚ. ܒܐ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܬܒ ܒܐ: ܡܒܐ ܒܐ ܙܒ. ܒܐ ܠܝ ܐܢ ܬܒ ܒܐ

ܟܠ ܟܣܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܦ ܕܡ ܕܡܐ ܕܫܡܫ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ
ܒܗ ܒܟܪ ܕܡܐ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ[1] ܒܗ ܒܟܪ ܕܡܐ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ.
ܒܗ ܒܟܪ ܕܡܐ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ: ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ
ܟܠ ܟܣܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܦ ܕܡ ܕܡܐ ܕܫܡܫ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܒܗ
ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ[2] ܒܗ ܒܟܪ ܕܡܐ ܕܐ. ܕܡܐ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܒܗ ܒܟܪ ܕܡܐ ܕܐ.
ܟܠ ܟܣܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܦ ܕܡ ܕܡܐ ܕܫܡܫ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ ܒܗ ܒܟܪ ܕܡܐ ܕܐ.
ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܝܘܚܢܢ

ܐܪܟܐ ܕܡܪܝ ܐܒܪܗܡ.

ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܢܫܬܟܚ ܒܗ ܒܥܠ ܕܒܪ ܐܚܝܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܘܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ

ܣܥܝܪ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܫ ܒܝܬܗ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܕܪ ܐܢܫ ܠܟܪܡܐ ܕܢܬܠ ܠܗ ܐܓܪܐ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܒܟܪܡܐ ܗܘ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܕܪ

ܐܝܘܒ ܕ ܟܬ ܟ.

fol.57b.

ܟܠ ܒܪ ܕܐ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܐܚܪܢ ܘܐܡ ܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܠܟ ܐܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ

120 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܩܕܝܫ[1] ܐܢܐ ܒܝܬ ܩܕܝܫ ܐܢܐ ܗ̇ܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܩܕܝܫ[2] ܐܢܐ ܗ̇ܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܐ ܘܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܟ ܒܝܬ ܩܕܝܫ

...بعد ملك بلاغة. فصاحة لا بد له من بعد بعد...
...بعد. بعد لا بعد بعد: بعد بعد بعد بعد بعد...
...بعد بعد بعد بعد بعد

... ...

ܒܪܟܘܗ ܘܐܡ ܟܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܘܬ ܠܡܫܐܠ ܒܫܡ ܝܫܘܥ ܒܪ ܝܘܣܦ ܡܢ ܢܨܪܬ

ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܝ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܬܫܒܘܩ ܠܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܢܫܬܟܚ ܠܢ ܠܐ ܢܬܟܠ ܥܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܢܥܒܕ ܠܢ ܐܦ ܐܢ ܢܥܒܕ ܠܢ ܠܐ ܢܬܟܠ ܥܠ ܡܕܡ ܕ

ܟ ܒܪ ܟܫܝܫ ܠܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܠܡܫܬܝ: ܐܦ ܗܟܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܕܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܝ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܓܝ ܠܚܡ ܘ

ⲛⲉⲛⲉⲣⲅⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲛ̅ ⲛⲓⲃ ⲛⲕ̅. ⲡ

⸗ ⸗ ⸗ ⸗ ⸗ ⸗ ⸗ ⸗ ⸗ ⸗

ܡܒܕܝܢ. ܟܕ ܕܝ ܕܒ ܡܫܡܫ ܒܝܬ ܟܠ ܐܝܟ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ:
ܒܝܬ ܫܟܝܢ[1]: ܟܠ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܟܕ ܒܝܬ ܫܟܝܢ
ܕܝ ܫܟܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ: ܐܝܟ ܒܝܬ ܫܟܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ.
ܟܠ ܟܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ
ܒܝܬ ܫܟܝܢ: ܕܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ. ܐܝܟ ܒܝܬ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ
ܟܠ ܟܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ: ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ
ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ:
ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ.
ܟܠ ܟܕ ܒܝܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ. ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܕܡ
ܐܝܟ ܕܐ ܡܫܬܝ:

ܒܬܫܡܫ ܫܡܫ ܟܠ ܐܝܟ ܒܫܘܪܝܐ: ܘܡܢܝܢ ܕܫܡܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܟܠ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ
ܟܝ ܒܐܝܟ ܟܬܒܐ[1]. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ: ܐܝܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܟ ܐܝܟ
ܒܝ ܒܪ. ܒܝ ܒܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܒܝ[2] ܒܪ ܟܝ: ܘܡܢ ܗܠܝܢ ܫܒܥ ܫܐܠܬ
ܒܝ ܐܒܝ ܒܟ ܒܪܝܫ ܕܒܪ ܫܡܝ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܒܝ: ܒܝ
ܒܝ ܐܝܟ ܒܝܬ ܒܝ: ܒܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ

ܒܫܥ: ܐܓܪ ܐܢܐ ܡܢ ܫܘܡ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܦ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܕܝ ܒܗ [1]ܟܢܝܫܐ
ܡܫܟܚ ܐܢܐ ܟܐ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܠܗܟ: ܟܝ ܟܐܢ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܢ ܒܥ
ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢ ܕܐܠܗܟ. ܕܐ ܒܝ ܒܟ ܟܠܗ ܙܒܢ ܕܐܢ
ܙܒܢܐ: ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܝ ܐ̈ ܕܒܥܝܬ: ܐܝܟ ܐܢܐ ܕܐܥܒܕ ܫܘ ܙܒܢܐ
ܕܐܬܐ: ܡܟܬܒ ܒܝ ܐ̈ ܕܐ ܒܥܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܫܘ ܙܒܢܐ
ܕܐܬܐ. ܐܠܐ ܐܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܫܘ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܡܢ ܕܐ̈ ܒܥ
ܫܘ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܐ̈ ܕܐ ܒܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܫܘ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ
ܒܝ ܐ̈ ܕܐ ܒܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܫܘ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܐ̈ ܕܐ ܒܥ
ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ ܫܘ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܐ̈ ܕܐ ܒܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܟ

ܒܟܒ ܒܪܟ ܒܝܫ ܒܝ ܫܡܥ ܐܠ ܒܝ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ

ܒܪ ܟܪ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܒܝ ܕܒܫܡܝܐ ܗܘ ܢܥܒܕ ܠܪܥܝܬܝ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܒܝ ܕܒܫܡܝܐ ܗܘ ܠܐ ܢܥܒܕ ܠܪܥܝܬܝ ܘ

ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܐܘ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܐܘ

ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܐܢܫ ܒܥܠ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܘܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܘܒܢܬܐ
ܒܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܐܡܗ ܘܢܫܬܘܠܠ ܒܐܢܬܬܗ ܘܢܗܘܘܢ
fol.50a. ܬܪܝܢ ܒܣܪ ܚܕ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܘܒܢܬܐ ܒܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܡܗ
ܘܢܫܬܘܠܠ ܒܐܢܬܬܗ ܘܢܗܘܘܢ ܬܪܝܢ ܒܣܪ ܚܕ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ
ܘܒܢܬܐ ܒܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܡܗ ܘܢܫܬܘܠܠ ܒܐܢܬܬܗ ܘܢܗܘܘܢ ܬܪܝܢ
ܒܣܪ ܚܕ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܘܒܢܬܐ ܒܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܡܗ ܘܢܫܬܘܠܠ
ܒܐܢܬܬܗ ܘܢܗܘܘܢ ܬܪܝܢ ܒܣܪ ܚܕ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܘܒܢܬܐ ܒܒܝܬ
ܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܡܗ ܘܢܫܬܘܠܠ ܒܐܢܬܬܗ ܘܢܗܘܘܢ ܬܪܝܢ ܒܣܪ ܚܕ ܘܐܢ ܐܝܬ
ܠܗ ܒܢܝܢ ܘܒܢܬܐ ܒܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܡܗ ܘܢܫܬܘܠܠ ܒܐܢܬܬܗ ܘܢܗܘܘܢ

ܡܪܝ ܕܒܪ ܐܠܦܝ.

fol.49b.

ܟܠ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܒܚܢܢ ܒܝܕ ܡܟܟܫܢܐ ܟܕ ܡܬܐ. ܘܐܟ
ܡܠܐܟܐ ܕܒܚܝܢ[1] ܒܝ ܒܪ ܐܒ ܟܕ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܢ ✣ ܐܡܐ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ
ܕܒܐ ܐܢܐ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ ܒܐ ܐܢ ܐܢܐ
ܐܙܠ ܒܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܬܒܥ ܐܚܪ ܬܠܡܝܕ ܐܚܪ ܘܐܙܠ
ܒܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ
ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܕܐ[2] ܒܬܪ ܟܠ ܕܐ ܒܬܪ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ
ܐܩܒܪ: ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܟܠ ܕܐ ܒܬܪ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ
ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ
ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ
ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ
ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ
ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ
ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ
ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ
ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ.
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ
ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ
ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ
ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ
ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ
ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ
ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ
ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ
ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ
ܐܩܒܪ. ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܚܪ ܐܬܐ ܐܢ ܒܬܪ ܐܒ ܐܢ ܐܙܠ ܐܢ ܐܩܒܪ.

[1] Vat. ܕܒܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ. [2] BC ܡܪ. [3] Acts xii. 1. [4] A ܒܬܫܡܐ, Vat. ܒܬܒܫܡܐ. [5] BC ܡܢ ܐܠܦܝܢ. [6] Vat. omits ܐܡܪ. [7] Vat. ܐܡܐ (*sic*).

ܕܒܫܢ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܚܕ ܕܐܬܐ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ[1]: ܘܐܦ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܚ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ. ܘܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܫ ܚܕ ܕܐܬܐ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ[2]. ܘܐܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ: ܘܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܟܕ ܐܢܐ ܐܙܠ ܠܡ ܐܬܪ ܕܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ. ܘܐܟ ܒܟ ܐܢܐ. ܟܕ ܐܙܠ ܐܢܐ

ܗܝܡܢܘܬ ܡܪܝ ܐܒܪܗܡ.

ܟܠ ܡܠܟܐ ܘܟ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܬ ܒܗ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܕܡܠܟ[1]
ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܠܗܘܬ ܐܒ ܘܪܘܚ ܩܕܫ ܘܒܪ ܐܢܫ[2]
ܡܫܬܘܬܦ ܥܡ ܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܪܥܐ ܩܕܡ ܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܝܬ.
ܟܠ ܡܠܟܐ ܘܟ. ܫܪ ܒܝܫ ܕܡܕܒܪ ܡܢ ܐܠܗ ܥܠ ܟܠ ܒܪܝܬܐ:
ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܒܥܐ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ[3]. ܫܪ ܒܝ ܕܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܕܐܦ
ܒܝܘܡܟ ܕܐܬ ܠܟ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܠܡܫܪ ܫܪ ܒܚܝܠ ܕܐ ܡܕ
ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ[4] ܕܟܠ: ܒܟܠ ܚܒܪ ܒܝ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܐܬ ܐܢ ܐ
ܟܬܒ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܐܢ ܐ ܒܝ ܕܐ. ܕܐ ܒܝ ܒܟ ܠܡܥܒܕ
ܫܪ ܚܒܪ ܚܒܝܒ ܒܝ[5] ܙܠܩ ܒܝ ܠܡܫܪ ܐ
ܠܡܒܕ ܒܟ ܒܝ ܕ ܡܐ ܕ ܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ:
ܒܝ ܟܠ ܕܐ ܫ: ܒܝ ܫܐ ܕ ܒܝ ܕ ܐ. ܕܐ ܒܝ ܒܝ ܫ:
ܐ ܟ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܡ ܐ. ܐ ܒ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܐ ܒ ܐ

ܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢ ܐܢܫ ܥܡ ܐܠܗ[1]: ܘܐܫܟܢ ܥܡܗܘܢ ܘܐܗܘܐ ܠܗܘܢ ܐܠܗ:
ܘܐܫܪܝ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗܘܬܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܫܪܝ ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ
ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗܘܢ
ܒܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ: ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ ܐܠܗ
ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܐܬܪ
ܡܫܟܢ ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ
ܠܗ ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ
ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ
ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ
ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ
ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ
ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ
ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ ܘܐܬ ܟܠ
ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܐܬܪ ܡܫܟܢ ܐܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܐܝܣܟ ܘܝܥܩܘܒ
ܘܐܬ

100 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܕܒܝܬ. ܥܒܝ[1] ܗܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܒܝ. ܘܐ
ܐܦ ܠܐ ܐܦܢܐ ܕ

ܒܬܘܒܐ. ܟܕ ܐܡ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܫܘܠܛܢܐ ܕܥܠ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܚܝܗ ܘܠܐ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܚܝܗ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܒܪܬ ܘܡܬ ܒܠܐ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܒܪܬ ܘܐܚܝܗ ܐܘ ܐܚܬܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܝܗ ܐܘ ܒܪܬ ܐܚܬܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܝܗ ܐܘ ܒܪܬ ܐܚܬܗ ܕܐܒܘܗܝ ܐܘ ܐܡܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܬ ܐܡܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܚܬ

97 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܕܝܘܕ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܝܫܪܝܠ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܘܬ ܐܝܫ ܒܥܠ ܒܬ ܫܒܥ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܝ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܡܐ ܘܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܒ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܡ

fol.45b. ... ...

ܘܐܡ ܢܫܒܘܥ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܗܬܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܝܢ ܐܢܫ ܘܐܢܫ ܘܐܠ ܢܫܒܘܥ ܐܢܫ ܐܠ

ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܘܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܐܒܗ ܘܐܡܗ ܘܢܬܕܒܩ ܒܐܢܬܬܗ ܘܢܗܘܝܢ ܬܪܝܢ
ܒܣܪ ܚܕ: ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܘܗܝ[1]: ܟܕ ܡܬܚܙܝ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܐܚܪܢܝܬܐ
ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܬܒܢܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܐ ܘܐܚܐ ܘܐܚܬܐ ܘܫܡܗ:
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܠܐ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܐܢܬ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܗܕܐ
ܘܐܬܐ ܐܢܐ ܘܐܫܪܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܐܚܪܢܝܬܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܐܙܠ ܒܫܠܡ
ܘܐܫܬܕܪ ܠܟ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܐܚܪܢܝܬܐ. ܐܢ ܬܟܬܘܒ ܠܝ ܐܓܪܬܐ ܒܫܡ ܐܠܗܐ
ܕܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܐܠܗܐ ܕܝܨܚܩ ܘܐܠܗܐ ܕܝܥܩܘܒ ܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܗܬܝ ܘܐܠܗܐ
ܕܐܒܗܬ ܐܒܝ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܕܪ ܠܟ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܐܚܪܢܝܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܟ
ܐܬܒܢܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܐ ܘܐܚܐ ܘܐܚܬܐ ܘܫܡܗ: ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܐܙܠ
ܒܫܠܡ ܘܐܫܬܕܪ ܠܟ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܐܚܪܢܝܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܬܒܢܝ
ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܘܐܡܐ ܘܐܚܐ ܘܐܚܬܐ ܘܫܡܗ: ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܘܗܝ ܐܙܠ ܒܫܠܡ
ܘܐܫܬܕܪ ܠܟ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܐܚܪܢܝܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܝܕܥ ܐܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܬܒܢܝ ܒܝܬ

ܒܝܬ ܐܝ ܒܝܬ ܐܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܬ ܠܐ ܐܬ ܐܢ ܐܢ ܐܢ

... ...

ܒܬܪ: ܟܠܡܐ ܕܝ ܒܢܝ ܐܕܡ ܒܟ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܒܗ ܒܬܪ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ[1] ܒܗ ܒܬܪ. ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܒܗ ܒܬܪ. ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ
ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ
ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܕܒܪ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ[2]. ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ
ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ
ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ
ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ
ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ: ܐܝܬ
ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ
ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ. ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ
ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ
ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ
ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ
ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ
ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ
ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ
ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܢ ܠܐ

ܟܬܒ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܬ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܬ[1] ܐܬܟܫܝ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܬ

ܟܬܒܐ ܕܢܦܫ ܐܢܫ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ. ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ[1]: ܕܟܠ
ܡܕܡ ܕܒܥܐ ܥܒܕ ܠܗ. ܘܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܗ ܢܫܬܘܩ:
ܘܐܦ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܗ. ܐܠܐ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܗܘ
ܕܒܥܐ ܠܗ ܢܫܬܘܩ: ܘܟܠ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܗ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܥܠܡ ܠܥܠܡܝܢ:
ܘܟܠ ܕܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܗ ܢܬܟܠ ܠܗ ܒܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܗ ܘܢܥܒܕ ܠܗ ❊

ܦܪܩ ܫܬܝܢ.

ܟܠ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܒܥܐ ܡܢ ܐܒܘܗܝ ❊ ܐܦ ܡܢ ܕܝܢܩܐ
ܡܢ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܕܐܦ ܗܝ ܢܐܬܐ ܠܗ. ܟܠ ܐܠܝܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ: ܐܢܘܢ ܡ fol.42b.
ܡ ܐܢܬܬܐ ܕܐܦ ܗܝ ܢܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܠܐ ܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܠܐ ܐܦ ܗܝ
ܡ ܒܥܬ: ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܡ ܕܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ[2]
ܡ ܒܥܬ: ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܡ ܕܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ
ܕܐܦ ܗܝ ܢܐܬܐ ܡܢ ܐܒܘܗܝ[3]. ܕܐܦ ܟܕ[4] ܐܬܐ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ
ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ. ܕܐܦ ܠܐ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ ܐܢܫ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܠܐ
ܕܐܬܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܕܐܬܐ. ܘܐܦ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ ܐܠܐ
ܡܢ. ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ[5] ܠܗ ܐܦ ܗܝ
ܒܥܬ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ: ܐܦ
ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ: ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ
ܡ ܒܥܬ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ. ܕܐܦ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܥܠܡܐ
ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ: ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ
ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ: ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ
ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ: ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ
ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ: ܐܦ ܐܢܫ ܐܢܘܢ ܕܐܬܘ ܠܗ

[1] Vat. ܕܒܥܐ ܕܒܥܐ. [2] Vat. ܕܐܬܟܠܡܘ. [3] C omits from ܡܢ to ܕܐܬܘ. [4] Vat. ܕܐܬܐ ܕܐ. [5] Vat. omits ܡܢ.

ܫܡ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܠܗܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܘܐܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢ ܐܘ ܒܪܬ ܐܝ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܢ ܐܘ ܒܪܬ ܘܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܡܗ ܢܬܚܙܝ ܒܗ ܒܬܪ ܕܐܒܘܗܝ ܘܐܡܗ ܐܝ ܠܐ ܢܬܚܙܝ ܒܗ ܒܬܪ ܕ

86 ٥٠. ٢٤٦ ٦. ٢٥٥٦٥. ٢٦٦٦٦٦٦ ٢٦٦٦٦٦٦

ܠܡܚܝܬ. ܘܟܠ ܗܢ ܕܠܡܝ: ܐܝ ܡܢܝܢ ܡܢ ܒܬܒܝܗ ܕܐܒܕ ܒܟܠ
ܫܥܐ ܡܢ ܫܡܥܟܘܢ ܕܐܬܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܥܡܟܘܢ ܡܢ
ܥܠܡܐ ܡܢ ܪܫ ܐܡܪܬ ܟܝ ✣

fol.41a. ## ܦܪܫܓܢ ܫܬܝܬ.

ܒܟ ܫܒܥܟܝܢ ܫܢܝܢ ܕܟܪܟ ܒܡܫܝ. ܟܝ ܐܦ ܫܡܥܟ 5
ܡܢ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܒܬܡܗ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܫܘܠܡܗ ✣ ܕܒܐܝܟ
ܫܡ ܫܡܥ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܕܐܝܬ ܥܡ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܡ
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[1] St. John xvi. 13. [2] St. John xv. 20. [3] Vat. ܒܬܒ.

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fol.37a.

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76 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

fol.36a. ... ...

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ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܢܬ ܬܗܘ ܫܪܝ ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܬܪܝ ܐܬܪ
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ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܢܬ ܬܗܘ ܫܪܝ ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܬܪܝ ܐܬܪ ܐܢܬ
ܫܪܝ ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܬܪܝ ܐܬܪ ܐܢܐ ܫܪܝ ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ
ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܢܬ ܬܗܘ ܫܪܝ ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܬܪܝ ܐܬܪ ܐܢܬ ܫܪܝ
ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܢܐ ܐܬܪܝ ܐܬܪ ܐܢܐ ܫܪܝ ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ
ܘܐܬܪܝ ܐܬܪ ܐܢܬ ܫܪܝ ܒܝܢ ܒܢܝ ܐܢܫܐ ܘܐܢܬ ܬܗܘ ܫܪܝ ܒܝܢ
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ܐܬܪ

ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲧⲁⲗⲟ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲣⲟⲟⲩ ⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ[1] ⲙ̀ⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ. ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ[2] ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ. ⲉⲃⲉ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ
ⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ. ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲡⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲡⲓⲁⲡⲟⲥⲧⲟⲗⲟⲥ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ
ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙ̀ⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.
ⲁⲩⲱ ⲙⲁⲣⲉⲡⲓⲥⲧⲟⲗⲏ ⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲛ̀ⲥⲁ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ
ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉ
ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ
ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ
ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲛⲓⲙⲉⲛⲉ ⲉⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲁⲩⲗⲟⲥ
ⲁⲩⲱ

ܡܫܬܡܫ ܒܗ ܫܪܝܐ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܗܪܟܐ: ܡܫܬܡܫ
ܒܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܟ ܡܢ ܫܡܝܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܘܐܢܬ ܬܗܘܐ ܠܝ ܐܝܟ
ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܗ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܒܗ: ܒܗ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܝܫܘܥ ܐܙܠ
ܒܚܝܐ. ܐܬܐ ܐܚܪܬ ܒܝ ܐܢܐ ܣܟܠܐ: ܐܝܟ ܕܝ ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ.
ܠܝܫܪܐܝܠ ܐܦ ܗܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܒܝܫ. ܐܠܐ ܐܙܠ ܐܬܚܙܐ ܠܟ
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ܕܡ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܡܪ

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ܒܬ ܐ ܕܡ ܘ. ܒܬ ܐ ܕܡ ܙ ܒܬ ܐ ܕܡ ܚ: ܒܬ ܐ ܕܡ ܛ ܒܬ ܐ ܕܡ ܝ
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ܦܠܛܘܢ ܐܒܓ.

ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܓ ܠܐ ܐܬܝ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܢܫܬܘܩ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܢܫܬܘܩ

ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐܚܘܗܝ ܪܩܐ ܚܝܒ ܐܝ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐܚܘܗܝ ܣܟܠܐ ܚܝܒ
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ܠܓܗܢܐ ܕܢܘܪܐ: ܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐܚܘܗܝ ܣܟܠܐ ܚܝܒ ܐ ܗܘ ܠܓܗܢܐ
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ܠܐܚܘܗܝ ܣܟܠܐ ܚܝܒ ܐ ܗܘ ܠܓܗܢܐ ܕܢܘܪܐ: ܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܐܚܘܗܝ
ܣܟܠܐ ܚܝܒ ܐ ܗܘ ܠܓܗܢܐ ܕܢܘܪܐ: ܐ

ܒܕܝ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܐܘ ܠܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܐܠܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ

ܕܒܝܬ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ: ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ: ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝ ܐܢ

ܕܡܫܬܐ]ܕܡܫܬܐ[¹ ܒܬܪ ܡܢ ܕܢܫ ܟܠ ܕܟܬܒ ܒܫܡܗ. ܘܐܡܪ
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ܟܝ ܟܬܒ ܠܟ ܒܟ ܟܠ ܟܠ ܡܠܟܐ ² ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܪܝ
ܕܡܗܝ ܟܝ ܫܡ ܢܫܡ ܢܬܐ. ܗܫܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܬܐ ܕܢܬܫ ܒܟ ܘܢ
ܘܢ ܟܬܒ ܡܢ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܒܫܡܗ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܐ. ܡܐܡ ܕܐ 5
ܫܡܗ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܫܡ ܐܢܐ ܒܥܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ.
fol.25b. ܐܢ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܐܠ ܬܗܝܡܢ ܠܗ ܐܠ ܬܗܝ
ܡܫܝܚܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܐܠ ܬܗܝ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܢܐ
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ܒܟ ܠܐ ܡܫܟܚ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܕܒܝܬܗ ܐܦ ܟܠ ܕܝܠܗ ܗܘ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܒܗ ܕܐܒܘܗ ܘܐܡܗ ܘܐܚܘܗ ܘܐܚܬܗ ܘܒܢܘܗ ܘܒܢܬܗ ܘܥܒܕܘܗ ܘܫܦܚܬܗ ܘܒܗܡܬܗ ܘܓܡܠܗ ܘܟܠ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܓܝܪܗ ܕܒܬܘܟ ܫܥܪܗ ܕܐܬܪܗ ܘܠܐ ܢܫܬܒܩ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܫܐܪ ܡܕܡ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܠܐ ܒܠܚܘܕ

ܫܒܝ ܕܝܘܟܢ. ܟܕ ܕܝ[1] ܚܒܝܒ ܠܒܬܪܢ ܚܕܐ ܕܚܡܪܐ[2] ܒܐܪܚܐ ܡܨܛܝܚ ܒܗ fol.24a.
ܠܒܝܟ ܠܕܪܟ ܡܕܝܢܬ ܕܒܗ ܫܡܫܐ ܒܛ. ܐ ܒܗ ܚܕ ܡܢ ܬܪܥܝ ܒܝܬ[3]
ܒܝܬ ܕܪܟ ܡܠܟ ܕܒܪ ܡܠܟ ܒܬܪ ܗܘ ܕܢܦܠ ܠܬܪ ܒܝ ܡܠܟ ܕܒ
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ܕܐ ... ...

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fol.22b. ܒܝܬ ܒܝܬ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܫ ܒܝ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܫ ܒܝ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܒܫ ܒܝ

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fol.21b ܟܠ ܕܢܫܬܝ ܕܢܚܠܝܢ ܠܟܕ ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܢܦܩܝܢ ܡܢܗ: ܘܐܡܪ
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ܡܢ ܐܝܟ ܕ

ܐܒܪ ܠܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܬ ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܒܬ ܐܘ ܐܚܬ ܐܘ ܐܚ ܐܘ ܐܒ ܐܘ ܐܡ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܐܘ ܒܬ ܐܘ ܐܚ ܐܘ ܐܚܬ

ܫܡܥ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ
ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ
ܐܝܟ ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܠܟ ܒܪ ܐܠܗܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ

ܡܦܩܐ ܡܢ ܡܝ ܕܒ ܒܪ. ܟܕ ܕܒ ܡܠܟ ܕܟ ܡܚܟܡܐ ܘܡܚܟܡ ܡܦܩ
ܠܗ ܒܪ ܒܪ ܕܒ ܒܪ ܐܡ ܡܠܟ ܕܟ ܐ[1]: ܟܐ ܡܠܟ ܡܠ ܕܟ ܐܡ ܠܗ ܒܪ
ܠܗ ܒܪ ܕܒ ܒܪ ܐܡ ܡܠܟ ܕܟ ܐ ܡܠ ܡܠ ܐ ܡܠ ܕܟ ܐ ܡܠ ܡܠ ܐ[2] ܡ
ܠܗ ܒܪ ܐ[3]: ܕܡ ܡܠ ܐ ܡܠ ܕܟ ܐ ܡ ܡ ܐ ܡ ܡ ܐ ܡ ܡ

ܚܠܦ ܒܫܡܫܐ ܕܡܬܫܡܫ ܒܟܝܐ[1] ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܝܫܪܝܠ ܘܐܦ ܒܫܡܫܐ ܕܡܬܫܡܫ ܒܫܡܫܐ ܕܡܬܫܡܫ ܒܫܡܫܐ ܕܡܬܫܡܫ

ܠܟܠ ܫܡܥܢܐ ܕܢܫܬܟܚ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ ܐܦ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܘܐܢ ܠܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܐܢܬ ܐܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܝ ܒܪ ܐܢܫ

ܕܝ ܘܐܬ ܕܟ ܒܕܟ ܠܡܣܒܝܗ. ܘܐܡܪ ܦܬܓܡܐ ܗܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ
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ܕܟܘܢ ܒܫܠܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܡܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܐܡܝܢ ׃

ܫܪܪܐ ܕܫܒܬܐ ܕ.

ܕܟܟ ܙܒܢ ܩܕܡ ܕܢܦܩ ܡܢ ܒܝܬ ܩܕܫܐ ܕܐ׃ ܕܟܪ[1] 5
ܐܘܟܡ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ ܕܟܘܟ ܒܝ ܟܕ ܐܬܐ ܠܡܫܡܥ ׃ ܐܦ
ܠܟܘ ܒܝ ܡܢ ܕܐܬ ܕܫܡܥ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܚܛܝܐ ܕܐܬܘܒ ׃ ܫܡ
ܐܬܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ ܐܢ ܐܚܝܟ ܚܛܐ ܠܟ ׃ ܘܐܡܪ
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ܐܦ ܠܟ ܠܐ ܫܒܥ ܕܥܕ ܫܒܥ ܙܒܢܝܢ[5]. ׃ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܪܝ
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ܒܫܠܡ ܒܟܠ ܫܢܐ ܒܝܘ ܒܬܪܝܗ ܕܫܒܬܐ. ܘܥܒܕ ܥܒܕ ܠܡܒܟܝ ܒܬܪ ܒܟܝ ܒܫܠܡ.
ܒܫܠ ܒܝܘ ܕܡ ܒܝܬ ܡܪܝܡ ܕܒܟܪܬܐ ܕܫܠܡ[1]: ܠܡܒܫ ܒܫܠ ܒܝܘ ܕܒܝܬ ܡ.
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ܘܒܫܠ

ܐܒܪܗܡ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܒܪܗܡ ܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܪܝ ܘܐܡܪ ܗܐ ܐܢܐ ܒܪܝ ܘܐܡܪ
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ܟܬ ܟܠ: ܘܡܫܬܒܚ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܒܪܝܬ ܕܫܡܝ ܡܢ ܒܥܠܡܐ:
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ܒܥܠ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܠܟܐ[2] ܕܥܒܕ ܐܘ ܕܠܐ: ܐܦ ܫܘܠܛܢ ܟܢܫܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ:
ܗܘ ܕܒܪ ܒܝܬ ܕܒܪ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܥܒܕ: ܐܠ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܐܘ ܒܪ ܚܪ
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ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ.

ܕܢܡܟ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬܗ ܐܦ ܒܥܠ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ ܕܢܡܟ
ܒܗ ❊ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܒܥܐ ܠܡܗܘܬ ܒܝ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܪܫܐ ܡܬܬܟܢܫ
ܠܗ ܒܝܬ ܡܫܟܢܬܐ: ܡܢ ܫܘܡ ܫܡܗ ܡܦܪܫ ܕܢܡܟ: ܡܢ ܒܝܬ
ܡܫܟܢܬܐ: ܡܢ ܫܘܡ ܫܡܗ ܡܦܪܫ ܕܢܡܟ: ܡܢ ܒܝܬ 5
ܐܝܟ ܟ ܠܡܐ ܟܠ. ܒܕܝ ܕܡܗ ܡܬܚܙܐ ܠܗ ܒܚܠܡ:
ܡܐ ܒܝ ܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܟ ܠܡܐ ܟܠ. ܒܝ ܒܝ ܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܟ ܠܡܐ ܟܠ.
ܡܐ ܒܝ ܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܟ ܠܡܐ ܟܠ. ܒܝ ܒܝ ܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܟ ܠܡܐ ܟܠ.
ܒܝ

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ܒܪܫܠܡ ܕܒܝܬ ܡ̈ܘܕܥ.

ܐ ܒܫܢܬ ܫܢܝܬ ܠܡܠܟܘܬ ܐܚܐܒ ܥܠ ܝܫܪܐܝܠ ܘܐܝܬ ܒܪܡܬ ܓܠܥܕ ܗܝ ܪܡܬ ܫܦܝ ܘܐܢܚܢܘ ܫܟܝܢܝܢ ܒܪܡܬ ܐܪܡ ܡܢ ܝܕ ܡܠܟ ܐܪܡ: ܒ ܘܫܠܚ ܒܢܗܕܕ ܒܪ ܛܒܪܝܡܘܢ ܡܠܟ ܐܪܡ ܨܘܒܐ ܘܟܠ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܟܠ ܪܟܒ̈ܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܘܥܠܘ ܠܡܨܪ ܘܢܓܪ ܒܪܡܬ ܓܠܥܕ ܘܐܬܩܦ ܒܗ: ܓ ܘܫܠܚ ܡ̈ܠܐܟ̈ܐ ܠܓܒܪ ܐ̈ܚܐܒ ܡܠܟ ܝܫܪܐܝܠ ܠܡܐ ܕܝܢ ܐܬ ܠܡ̈ܠܐ ܗܕܐ ܘܥܒܕ ܟܠ ܕܒܪ ܬܫܠܚ ܒܥܒܕܟ ܐܪܡ ܘܐܢܐ ܘܟܠ ܕܝܠܝ ܐ̈ܢܐ ܘܐ̈ܢܬ ܘܟܠ ܕܝܠܟ ܐ̈ܢܬ: ܕ ܘܫܠܚ ܡ̈ܠܐܟ̈ܐ ܬܢܝܢ ܠܓܒܪ ܐ̈ܚܐܒ ܡܠܟ ܝܫܪܐܝܠ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܟܐ ܐܡܪ ܒܢܗܕܕ ܐ̈ܢܐ ܟܣܦܟ ܘܕܗܒܟ ܘܢܫ̈ܝܟ ܘܒܢ̈ܝܟ ܠܛܒ ܐ̈ܢܐ ܢܫܕܪ ܘܢܫܕܪ: ܗ ܘܠܡ̈ܚܪ ܐ̈ܢܐ ܫܕܪ ܠܓܒܪ ܐ̈ܚܐܒ ܘܐܡܪ ܟܠ ܕܒܪ ܬܫܠܚ ܠܥܒܕܟ ܐܪܡ ܘܐܢܐ ܘܟܠ ܕܝܠܝ ܐ̈ܢܐ ܘܐ̈ܢܬ ܘܟܠ ܕܝܠܟ ܐ̈ܢܬ: ܘ ܘܫܠܚ ܡ̈ܠܐܟ̈ܐ ܬܢܝܢ ܠܓܒܪ ܐ̈ܚܐܒ ܡܠܟ ܝܫܪܐܝܠ ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܟܐ ܐܡܪ ܒܢܗܕܕ ܐ̈ܢܐ ܫܕܪ

ܕܢܦܩ ܒܝܬ ܐܒܝ ܘܐܡ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܝܐ[1]. ܘܐܬ ܒܪ ܐܝܟ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܝܐ: ܟܕ ܐܙܠ ܐܠܝܐ ܠܩܒܠ[2] ܐܢܫ ܐܠܗ ܘܐܬ ܐܢܐ ܐܬܝ ܠܟ ܒܫܡ ܡܪܝ ܐܠܗ ܐܠܝܐ: ܟܕ ܐܙܠ ܐܠܝܐ ܠܩܒܠ

ܒܪ ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܝ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܐܝ ܐܢ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܠܐ

ܕܡܫܟܢ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗ ܒܫܝܠܘ[2] ܘܐܡܪ ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܐܠܗ ܐܠ ܐܬܘܢ ܐܠ ܐܬ ܐܪܘܢ ܕܒܪܝܬ ܐ ܐ ܐ

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ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܒܬ ܡܕܡ ܒܝܬ ܫܪܝ ❊ ܘܫܪ ܒܝ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܪ ܒܬ: ܡܢ
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ܒܪ ܒܪܝܬܐ.

fol.12b.

ܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܕܐܬܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܪ ܒܬ ❊ ܘܫܪ ܒܝ
ܫܡܗ ܕܡܪ ܒܬ ܕܐܬܟܬܒ ܒܗ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܪ ܒܬ. ܘܐ ܒܝ ܐܡ ܐܝ ܟܕ
ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܫܡܗ ܕܡܪ ܒܬ: ❊ ܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܕܒܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝ ܠܐ
ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܫܡܬܐ ܕܚܝܐ: ❊ ܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܡܢ ܕܒܬ ܒܗ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܝ ܠܐ
ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܢܫܡܬܐ ܕܚܝܐ ❊ ❊ ❊

25 ٥. ٢. ٢ ٢٠٠٠

24 ⁘ ⁘ ⁘

ܣܒܝܢ ܣܡܟ ܒܢ ܫܒܥ ܒܢ ܫܢ ܕܡ ܒܢ ܫܢ ܒܢ ܫܢ ܒܢ ܫܢ

... ...

ܟܠܗܝܢ ܕܐܬܘ[1]. ܘܐܬܐ ܟܠ ܟܢܘܫܝܐ ܠܟܢܘܫܝܐ ܕܐܘܪܫܠܡ. ܘܦܬܚ ܠܗܘܢ
ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗܘܢ: ܗܟܝܠ ܕܟܬܝܒ ܒܐܝܣܝܐ ܢܒܝܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܐܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ. ܘܡܛ
ܕܒܝܬ ܝܗܘܕܐ ܘܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬܟܘܢ ܕܐܬܐ [ܗܘܐ: ܬܫܒ ܫܡܥ ܒܝ ܒܝܬ ܝܗܘܕܐ
ܘܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬܟܘܢ ܕܐܬܐ][2] ܒܐܪܚܐ ܕܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܪܝܢ ܘܐܫܪܐ ܠܟܘܢ.
ܠܐ ܬܩܛܠܘܢ ܕܡ ܙܟܝ ܒܡܩܘܡ ܗܕܐ ܘܠܐ ܒܝܕ ܥܠ ܒܢܝ ܒܝܬ ܝܗܘܕܐ
ܕܐܢ ܒܟܘ ܬܥܒܕܘܢ ܠܝ ܐܡܪ ܡܪܝܐ. ܕܐܢ ܠܐ ܫܡܥܘ ܠܡܠܝ ܕܐܢ ܐܫܪ
ܠܐ: ܕܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܥܒܕ ܠܒܝܬ ܗܕܐ ܐܝܟ ܫܝܠܘ. ܐܫܪ ܠܐ ܫܡܥܘ ܠܡܠܝ.
ܟܐܢ ܗܘܐ ܒܝܬ ܗܕܐ ܠܡܫܪܝ ܠܥܠܡ[3]. ܐܠܐ ܐܟܠ ܐܢܐ ܠܟܘܢ ܕܟܐܢ
ܠܐ ܫܡܥܘ ܠܡܠܝ ܐܠ ܒܝܕ ܥܠ ܢܦܫܬܟܘܢ ܕܠܚܪܒܐ[4] ܐܙܠ ܠܗ ܟܠ
ܐܘܪܫܠܡ ܠܡܫܪܝ ܠܥܠܡ. ܘܐܡܪ ܐܢܐ ܒܝܕ ܒܝܬ ܝܗܘܕܐ ܘܒܝܬ ܐܒܗܬܟܘܢ
fol.10a. ܐܬܝ ܟܠ ܡܠܟܘܬ ܟܢܘܫܝܐ ✠ ܘܐܡܪ ܐܢ ܠܐ ܒܝܕ ܒܝܬ ܝܗܘܕܐ
ܠܡܥܒܕ ܒܝ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܐܠ ܟܠ ܗܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܪܝ ܐܠ ܐܘܪܫܠܡ
ܐܠ ܬܥܒܕ ܒܝ ܠܐ ܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܐܠ ܟܠ ܗܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܪܝ ܐܠ ܐܘܪܫܠܡ

... ...

ܕܡܫܟܝ ܕܝܢ ܕܐ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܟܠ ܡܐ ܕܐ ܟܠ ܡܢ ܕܐ

ܒܪ ܐ ܕ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ ܐ ܒ

ܣܟܠܝܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܢ ܡܪܢ ܫܐܠܘ ܘܢܬܝܗܒ ܠܟܘܢ. ܘܟܬܝܒ
ܫܢ ܡܢ ܕܢܫܐܠ. ܕܟܠܡܕܝܢ ܟܠ ܕܐܬܝ ܠܘܬ ܟܠ ܐܢܫ ܕܐܬ
ܐܡܪ ܠܗ[1]: ܘܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܐܢܫ ܕܫܐܠ ܠܐ ܕܢܬܝܗܒ.[2]
ܘܟܬܝܒ ܕܟܠ ܕܫܐܠ ܢܣܒ ܠܗ ܟܠ ܡܕܡ: ܐܠܐ ܟܠ ܕܐ ܘܐ
ܕܟܬ ܘܟܬܝܒ. ܘܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܐܝܟ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟܘܢ.[3] ܕܐ ܠܟܝ ܟܠ
ܐܝܢ ܕܐܬܟ ܐܢ ܕܫܐܠ ܐܢ ܕܫܠ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܬܫܒ ܠܟ. ܟ
ܐܝܢ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܕܫܐܠ ܐܢ ܕܐ ܬܫܒ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܬܫܠ ܠܟ: ܐܡܪ
ܟܠ ܕܐ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܕܫܐܠ ܐܢ ܕܐ ܬܫܒ ܠܟ ܕܐ ܬܫܠ ܠܟ ܟ fol. 8a.
ܠܟ ܐ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܕܫܐܠ[4] ܐ ܐ ܕܐ ܐܢ ܕܫܠ[5] ܐ ܐ ܕܐ ܐ ܠܟ ܠܟ
ܐ ܕܐ. ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܠܟ: ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ ܐ

... ...

ܗܘܦܟܣ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ [1] ܒܪ ܝܘܣܦ ܘܒܪ ܐ.

ܡܢ ܗܘ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܗ ܕܒܥܐ ܐܢܬ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܐܘ ܕܢܣܒܪ ܠܟ ܕܗܘ ܐܚܪܢ ܘܠܐ ܐܢܬ ܐܢܐ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܐ ܠܥܠܡ ܐܘ ܕܢܣܒܪ ܠܟ ܕܢܗܘ ܐܚܪܢ ܘܠܐ

fol. 63. ⲩ. ⲛⲓⲕⲁ ⲁⲡⲓⲕⲗⲏⲣⲟⲛⲟⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲉⲛⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ⲙⲡⲉⲥⲡⲁⲥⲙⲟⲥ[1] ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲟⲩⲱϫ ⲙⲙⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲛ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲕⲁⲣⲡⲟⲥ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲁⲅⲁⲡⲏ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ

ܟ. ܕܡܝ ܢܫܟ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܢ ܢܕܥ ܐܢܬ ܕܟܠܗ ܕܥܠܡ.
ܟܐ. ܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܐܢ ܢܕܥ ܐܢܬ ܠܝ ܕܐܦ ܐܢܐ
ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ[1] ܒܝܬ ܕܝܢ ܥܡ ܐܢܬ.
ܟܒ. ܐܠ ܣܦܩ ܕܡܫܬܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܒܝܬ ܕܝܢ ܐܢܬ ܕܐܝܟ
ܕܐܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܠ ܬܫܟܚ ܐܢܐ. ܘܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܐܢܬ ܒܝܬ: ܕܐܡܪ
ܒܝܬ ܕܝܢ ܐܢܬ ܕܐܝܬ ܠܝ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܟܚ ܐܢܬ ܐܢ ܢܕܥ ܐܢܬ.
ܟܓ. ܕܢܟܠ ܫܐܠ ܒܝܬ ܒܝܟ[2] ܕܐܝܬ ܐܢ ܢܕܥ ܐܢܬ[3]:
ܒܝܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܫܐܠ ܕܢܡ: ܘܒܝܬ ܕܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܫܬܐ ܕܢܗܘܐ ܠܟ ܐܢܬ
ܘܐܝܟ ܐܟ ܢܬܩܢ.
ܟܕ. ܐܠ ܢܬ ܡܫܟ

⸗ܐܠܗ ܐܡܬܐ ܕܐܠܗ[4].

ܒܪܡܫܐ[5] ⸗ ܐܢܬ ܕܢܫ ܐܡܪ ⸗

ܐ. ܒܟܝ ܕܝܟ ܕܐܢܬ.
ܒ. ܕܡܝ ܢܫܟ ܟܬܒܐ ܕܢ ܐܡܪ ܘܐܝܟ ܕܝܢ ܐܢܬ
ܕܐܫܬܐ ܘܐܝܟ ܐܢܬ ܕܐܝ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ
ܐܢܐ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.
ܓ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.
ܕ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.
ܗ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.
ܘ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.
ܙ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.
ܚ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.
ܛ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.
ܝ. ܐܠ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܢ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ.

[1] A ܐܝܬ ܠܝ. [2] Vat. omits this word. [3] Vat. omits this word.
[4] A Vat. ܕܐ ܐܡܬ. [5] In A Vat. ܒܪܡܫܐ comes after ⸗ܐܠܗ ܐܡܬܐ.
[6] C omits ܐܒܗܘ. [7] Vat. ܐܢܬ ܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܐܫܬܐ ܐܢܬ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܐܫܬܐ.

ס. ܟܠ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ[1]
ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܀

ܫܐܠܬܐ ܕܐܬܐܡܪ ܠܡܪܬܐ.

א. ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ.

ב. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ[2] ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ.
ג. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ.
ד. ܟܠ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ: ܐܝܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ.
ה. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ[3] ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ[4] ܐܝܢܐ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
ו. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
ז. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
ח. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
ט. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
י. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
יא. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
יב. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
יג. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
יד. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.
טו. ܟܠ ܡܕ ܕܐܡܪ ܠܟ ܙܕ ܡܢ ܐܢܫ ܐܚܪ ܠܐ ܬܫܬܟܚ ܠܗ ܐܦ ܐܢܐ ܠܐ ܐܫܬܟܚ ܠܟ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܝܢܐ ܕܚܝ.

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[1] A ܠܟܟ. [2] B omits ܠܗ. [3] Vat. omits from ܟܠ ܐܝܢܐ (l. 7) to ܠܟ (l. 9).
[4] A Vat. ܐܬܟܫܚ. [5] B ܙܟܝ, C ܙܟܝ. [6] Vat. ܐܬܐ. [7] B ܒܝܬ.

ⲙⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲙⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲙⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲙⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲙⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲙⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲛⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲛⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲛⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲛⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲛⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲛⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲛⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲛⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲟ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲟⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲟⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲟⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲟⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲟⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲟⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲟⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲟⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲟⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲡ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲡⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲡⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲡⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲡⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲡⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲡⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲡⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲡⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲡⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲣ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲣⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲣⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲣⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲣⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲣⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲣⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲣⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲣⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲣⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲥ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲥⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲥⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲥⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲥⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲥⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲥⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲥⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲥⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲥⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲧ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲧⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲧⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲧⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲧⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲧⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲧⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲧⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲧⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲧⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲩ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲩⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲩⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲩⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲩⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲩⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲩⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲩⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲩⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲩⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲫ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲫⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲫⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲙⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ.

ⲫⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲥⲱⲕ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲙⲟⲥ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲥⲱⲧⲉⲙ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ.

ⲫⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲛⲁⲩ ⲉⲣⲟⲥ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉⲩⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲃⲃⲁⲧⲟⲛ ⲉⲧⲣⲉⲩⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ

ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲓⲡⲣⲟⲫⲏⲧⲏⲥ.[1]

ⲁ. ⲙⲡⲉⲕⲥⲱⲙⲁ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲉⲣⲟⲓ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉⲙ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ. ⲟⲩⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ. ⲟⲩⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ. ⲟⲩⲁ ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲓⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲕⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲗⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲙⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲛⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲝⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲟⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲡⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲣ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲣⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲣⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲩⲉⲓ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲧⲁⲩⲟ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲙⲁ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲉⲧⲃⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲛⲓⲱⲧ.

ⲣⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ

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ܟܐ. ܟܠ ܐܒܝ ܒܪ ܐܒܝ ܕܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܐܒܘ ܒܪ ܐܒܝ ܕܐܒܘ ܒܪ ܐܒܝ ܕܐܒܘ ܒܪ ܐܒܝ ܕ

ⵜⵎ. ⵉⵣⵔ ⵉⵏⵉⵏⵏⵉ ⵙⵙⵉⵏ ⵜⵉⵎⵣⵡⵓⵔⵜ ⵜⵉⵏⵎⵍⵍⴰⵍ ⵜⵉⵏⵜⵜⴰⵏⵜ ⵜⵉⵎⵓⵔⵜ ⵏ ⵜⵎⵣⵡⵓⵔⵜ

...ܒܪܝܫܝܬ ברא[1] אלהים את...

א. ...ܒܪܝܫܝܬ ברא אלהים...

ב. ...ܘܟܠ ܙܒܢ ...ܗܘܐ ...

ג. ...ܘܐܡܪ ...

ד. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

ה. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

ו. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

ז. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

ח. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

ט. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

י. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

יא. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

יב. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

יג. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

יד. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

טו. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

טז. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

יז. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

יח. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

יט. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כ. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כא. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כב. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כג. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כד. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כה. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כו. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כז. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כח. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

כט. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

ל. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

לא. ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...ܘܐܡܪ ...ܘܟܠ ...ܗܘܐ ...

[1] C ברא *sic.*

ⲗⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲗⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲱϣ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ⲙⲡⲉⲩⲣⲟ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ.

ⲗⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ.

ⲗⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲗⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲗⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲗⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲗⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲙⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲛⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲝⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲃ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲅ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲇ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲉ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲋ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲍ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲏ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲟⲑ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲡ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ ⲡⲉⲧⲟⲩⲁⲁⲃ.

ⲡⲁ. ⲁⲩⲱ ⲁⲛⲟⲩⲥⲱⲧⲙ ⲛⲁⲧⲙⲁⲛⲧⲁⲕⲟ ⲉⲡⲉⲛⲥⲁⲣⲝ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲥⲱⲧⲏⲣ ⲓⲏⲥⲟⲩⲥ ⲡⲓⲭⲣⲓⲥⲧⲟⲥ ⲛⲁⲓ ⲛⲉ ⲛⲓⲙ ⲉⲧⲙⲙⲁⲩ ⲛⲧⲉ ⲡⲓⲥⲁⲓⲁⲥ

ه. ܐܠ ܕܝ ܒܥܘܬ ܕܟ ܕܒܗ ܒܝܬ.
و. ܐܠ ܒܗܝܬ ܡܕ ܒܝ ܕܝ.
ز. ܐܠ ܙܝܢ ܡܫܟܚ ܕܒܗ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܘ ܒܪܝܬ. fol. 3a.
ح. ܐܠ ܒܪܝܬ ܕܝ ܡܕ ܐܟ.
ط. ܐܠ ܒܪܝܬ ܕܝ ܡܕ ܐܟ.
ي. ܕܟ ܗܒ ܒܗܝܬ ܡܕ ܐܟ ܟܐ ܕܡܐ.
يا. ܕܟ ܗܒ ܒܗܝܬ ܡܕ ܐܟ ܒܝ ܐܬܪܐ ܕܐ.
يب. ܕܟ [ܒܗܝܬ ܕܝ ܪ]ܐ[1] ܐܕ ܒܪܝܬ ܒܪ ܡܫ ܕܟ [ܒܗ ܒܥܘܬ ܡܕ ܒܪܝܬ ܕܒܗ ܒܝܬ][1].
يج. ܕܟ ܕܟ ܒܗܝܬ ܡܕ ܐܟ ܕܡܝܬ ܐܘ ܒܪܝܬ ܕܡܐ ܒܥܘܬ.
يد. ܐܠ ܒܪܝܬ ܐܬܪ ܕܟ ܒܗ ܐܟ ܒܝ ܐܬܪ ܐܬ ܒܗ ܐܬ ܐܬ ܐܬ

ܟܠ[1] ܫܟܚ ܕܟ ܥܕ ܕܥܡܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܕ
ܕܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܥܒܕ ܕܥܒ

ﻫﺬﻩ ﺍﻟﻘﺼﺔ ﻣﺄﺧﻮﺫﺓ ﻣﻦ ﺍﻟﻜﺘﺎﺏ ﺍﻟﻤﻘﺪﺱ ﻭﻫﻲ
ﺗﺸﺘﻤﻞ ﻋﻠﻰ ﺍﻟﻌﻈﺎﺕ ﻭﺍﻟﺘﻌﺎﻟﻴﻢ ﺍﻟﺘﻲ ﻳﺤﺘﺎﺝ
ﺍﻟﻴﻬﺎ ﺍﻟﻨﺎﺱ ﻛﻞ ﺍﻟﻨﻬﺎﺭ
ﻭﻫﻲ ﺗﻔﻴﺪ ﺍﻟﻜﺒﺎﺭ ﻛﻤﺎ ﺗﻔﻴﺪ ﺍﻟﺼﻐﺎﺭ ❊

ڪتاب جديد عربي

لاءِ

شاگردن جي پهرين پڙهائي

جوڙيل

ڊاڪٽر هيرالڊ ولسن ۽ ڊاڪٽر ايلس ڪنگ

ترجمو

ڊاڪٽر ڀاءُ ڪيسر

ڪاپي رائيٽ محفوظ

ڇپيل ۽ شايع ڪيل:
سنڌ مدرسة الاسلام پريس: ڪراچي: سنڌ

BX 153 .T466 1893 v.1
Thomas, fl. 850.
The book of governors

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